Edition

1

CHEMICAL INVENTORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Chemical Security Engagement Program

Installation Guide and User Manual

Installation Guide and User Manual

© Sandia Corporation
P.O. Box 5800
Albuquerque, NM 87185

SAND: 2013-4096P
Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-program laboratory managed and operated by Sandia Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION 3

Purpose and Benefits 3
Roles and Responsibilities 4
Implementation and Maintenance 5

GENERAL INFORMATION 6

System Requirements 6
Computer Requirements 6
Additional Equipment Requirements 7

Basic Installation 7
Software Installation 7
Equipment Installation 11
Software Setup 11
User Access 15

BASIC FEATURES 19

"Inventory" Worksheet Tab 19
Adding a New Chemical 19
Searching the Inventory 26
Updating Items in the Inventory 30
Removing Items from the Inventory 30
Unhiding and Unlocking the Inventory Tab 33

"Quick View" Worksheet Tab 35

"Stock Check" Worksheet Tab 37
Inventory Audit: 38

ADVANCED FEATURES 44

Inventory Reporting and Audits 44
Inventory Reporting 44
Inventory Audit 44

Networking 44

Modification of Software 45
Adding an MSDS 45

APPENDIX 46

I. Labeling Containers with Barcodes 46

II. Definitions 47

III. Acronyms 51

IV. Troubleshooting 52

INDEX 53

Chapter

1

Introduction

This section will provide an overview of a CIMS, its purpose and benefits, associated roles and responsibilities, and approaches to implementation.

A Chemical Inventory Management System (CIMS) is a system or program that is used to track chemicals at a facility or institution. An effective CIMS begins tracking these chemicals at the point of procurement and continues through use and disposal. The management of chemicals throughout the life cycle (procurement to disposal) is a key concept for the secure management of chemicals at any institution.

The objective of this chapter is to provide an overview of the CIMS including the purpose, goals, and limitations. The following chapters provide guidance on how this system can be used within your institution.

Purpose and Benefits

The main purpose of this manual and the CIMS software is to promote a fundamental approach to managing chemicals in the laboratory, focused on security and safety. The software provided with this manual is a simplified chemical inventory management tool. This CIMS tool is designed for a single central receiving/storage facility with only a limited number of CIMS authorized users, but can be adapted for use at a facility with multiple points for chemical receiving and storage.

NOTE: This CIMS software provided is only one type of software that can be used. There are many other forms in varying complexity, and we encourage further investigation into more advanced software as your management system matures and expands.

There are many benefits to implementing a CIMS program including cost savings, increased efficiency, and increased security and safety. To obtain these benefits, it is important to understand the key topics to properly adopt and sustain a CIMS program. Implementation of a CIMS program will require knowledge, training, and acceptance from all personnel who have access to the CIMS (both administrators and general users) at your institution.

Roles and Responsibilities

Proper implementation will involve many key personnel that have specific roles and responsibilities for implementing and ultimately maintaining a CIMS. The CIMS software provided is designed for a single chemical receiving area with a single inventory manager. As such, there are two designated user roles, **Administrator** and **General User**.

The **Administrator** is assigned to maintain the inventory. This is the only user with the ability to modify the inventory. Access for Administrator privileges requires a password (see Chapter 2) and should only be assigned to a few qualified and trusted persons within your institution.

Administrator responsibilities include:

- Modify existing inventory items - Add/Remove inventory items
- Institution inventory reporting – reporting chemical quantities to department/ institution/government
- Institution inventory audit - checking inventory for accuracy
- Inventory access control
- Print inventory list(s) (for laboratory/room/shelf/cabinet)

The **General User** is a person who has access to view the "Quick View," "Stock Check," and "View" worksheet tabs (see Chapter 2). A General User has access to view the inventory ("View" worksheet tab), but will not have access to add or modify fields within the inventory. The General User can search the "View" inventory tab using the drop down categories (see Chapter 2 for more information). A password is not required for the General User. A General User is able to view the description of a single inventory item and create a list in the "Stock Check" worksheet tab.

General User responsibilities include:

- Notify Administrator of any inventory changes
- Print inventory list(s) (for laboratory/room/shelf/cabinet)
- Laboratory inventory audit - check printed inventory for accuracy

Implementation and Maintenance

A CIMS is a "living system" which requires continual updates and maintenance. In order to maintain a proper CIMS program, requirements include (1) documentation and record keeping, (2) assigning roles and responsibilities, (3) training new staff, and (4) reporting. A standard operating procedure (SOP) is highly recommended to properly document staff responsibilities, operations, and training requirements.

Your CIMS SOP should address:

- Roles and responsibilities for all lab users and administrators, including: Laboratory Managers, Stockroom Managers, Laboratory Staff, and Technicians
- Requirements for access privileges, access controls, password protection, and protected sharing of inventory information
- Backing up data and information with security protections
- Procedure/requirements for purchasing, delivering (or distributing), adding to and removing/modifying inventory items
- Training requirements and training schedules for all CIMS users
- Reporting requirements and reporting schedule
- Inventory Audit schedule and procedures

Chapter

2

General Information

This section will provide an overview of the system requirements and the CIMS software installation and setup.

To properly use the CIMS software it is essential to follow the sections below that have detailed instructions on system requirements and step-by-step instructions for proper installation and setup of the CIMS software.

System Requirements

Below are the minimum system requirements recommended for using the provided CIMS software. Meeting the minimum requirements is necessary to properly use all the features of the CIMS software.

Computer Requirements

The software was designed to operate easily and integrate into any Windows computer with MS Office 2007. A Mac/Apple system that allows for the operation of MS Office 2007 should integrate as well.

Hardware Recommendation:

CPU	1.3GHz, 2MB cache
RAM	2GB DDR2, 800MHz
Display	13.3" XGA, LED-backlit, integrated graphics
Internet connectivity	802.11a/b/g Wi-Fi, Ethernet 10/100Mbps
Hard drive storage	120 GB or more, 5400rpm or faster

Operating System: Windows 7 Pro (32-bit)

Software: MS Office 2007 Pro (32-bit) and Adobe Reader

Additional Equipment Requirements

Barcode Scanner:

- Use a linear, or one dimensional (1D) scanner
- Choose a barcode scanner that has a built in decoder; this will allow the scanner to operate on multiple common scan codes
- Choose a scanner that uses a USB, Bluetooth, and/or wireless interface with your computer

Barcodes recommendations:

Material	Chemical Resistant
Adhesive	Chemical Resistant
Symbologies	Linear or one dimensional (1D), Code 39 or 128
Additional Features	Human readable numbers

Basic Installation

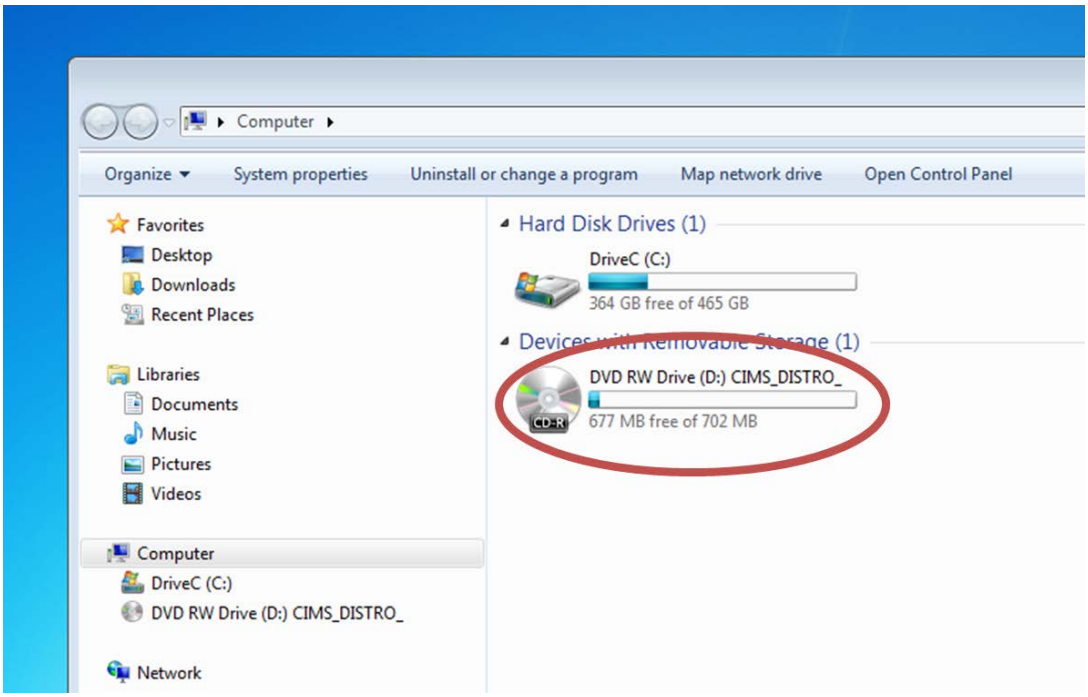
Implementation of a CIMS requires knowledge, training, and acceptance from all CIMS users and administrators at the institution. Proper implementation will involve many key personnel having specific roles and responsibilities for implementing and maintaining a CIMS. Installation requires proper software installation and setup as described in this section.

Software Installation

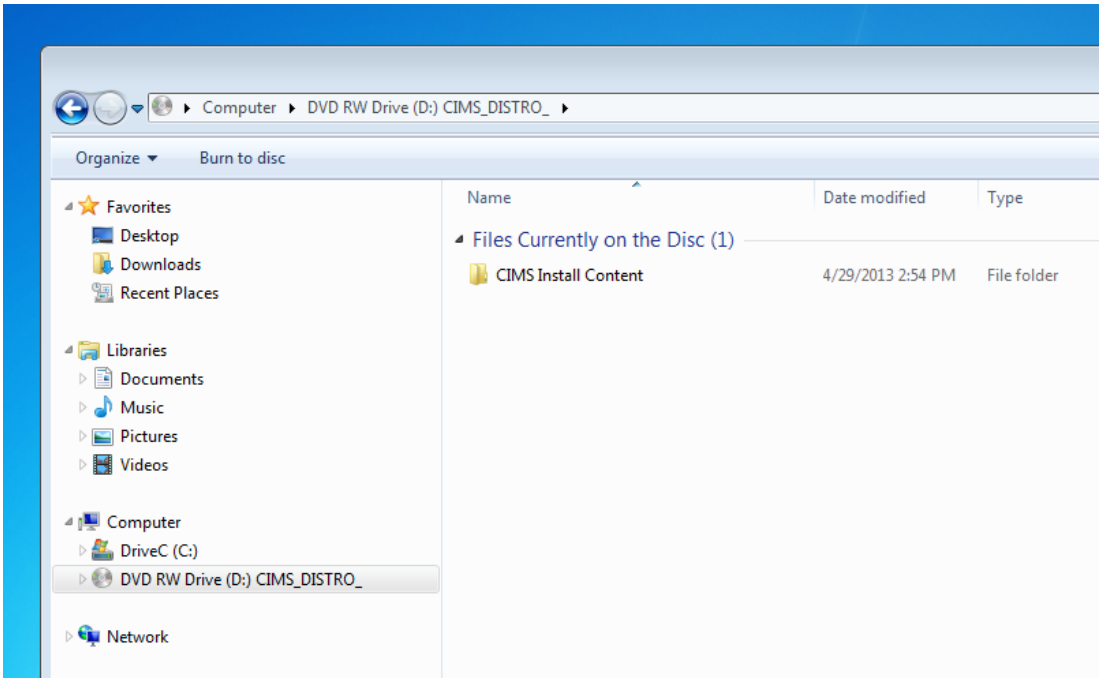
The CIMS software is available by either a CD-ROM disk, or a USB Thumb-drive device. Your computer should be capable of reading at least one form of media; by a CD-ROM drive or a USB slot:

NOTE: The following instructions are intended for Windows 7 Pro Users only. Users of other operating systems should consult the appropriate users' manual for general software installation instructions.

1) Start your computer. Once it has fully loaded Windows, move your cursor to the "Start" button. Press "Start."
2) Move your cursor to the right side of the "Start" pop-up menu and select "Computer."
3) A screen showing your main hard drive and CD drive should appear. From this screen select and open your CD-ROM drive or USB thumb-drive, depending on how you received your CIMS software.

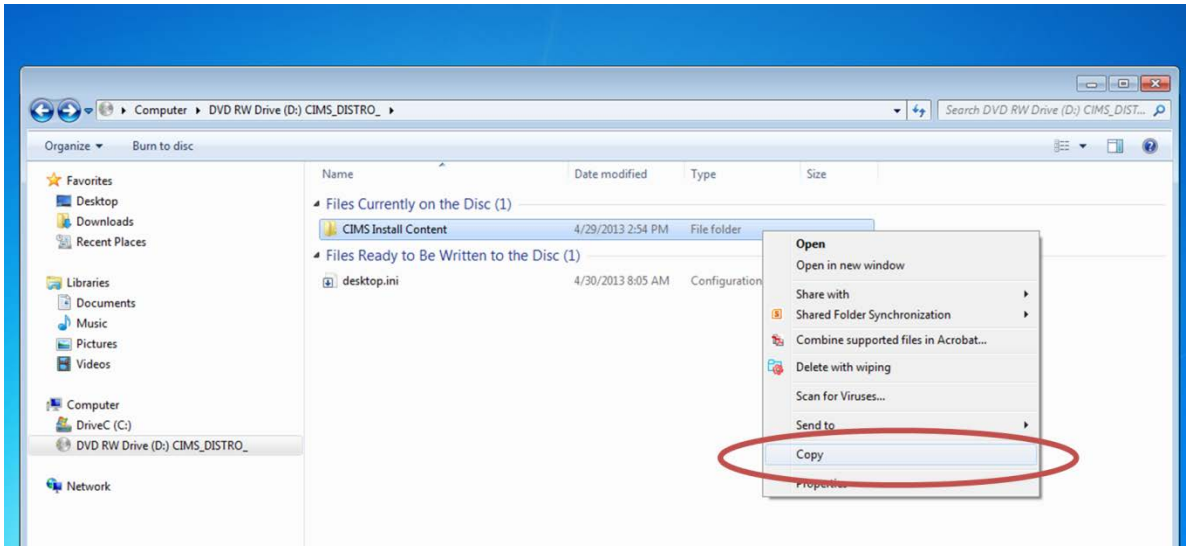


With the CD-ROM (or DVD-ROM) Drive (or USB thumb-drive) folder opened, you should see this:

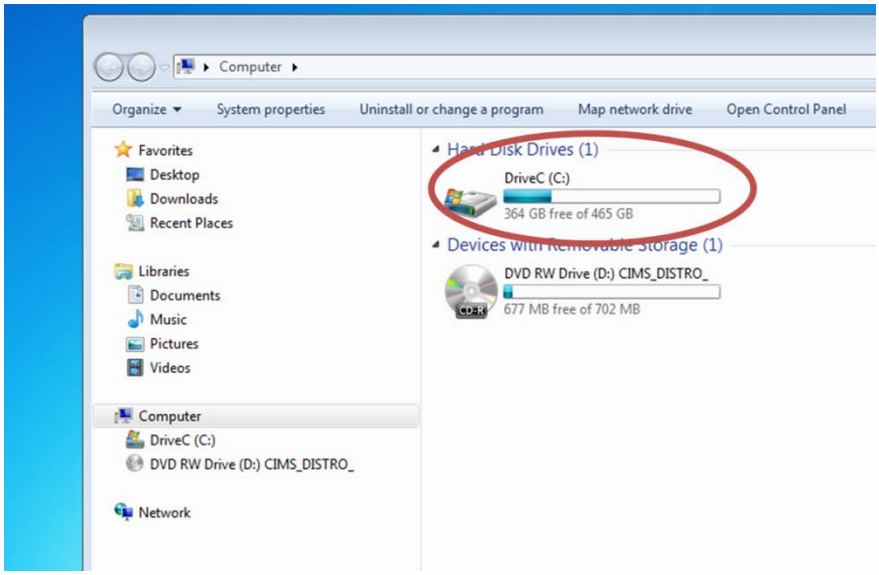


4) Copy the "**CIMS Install Content**" Folder

Right Click on the "**CIMS Install Content**" Folder. From the pop-up menu select "**Copy**." Use the "**Back**" arrow button at the top left of your browser to return to the main "**Computer**" page

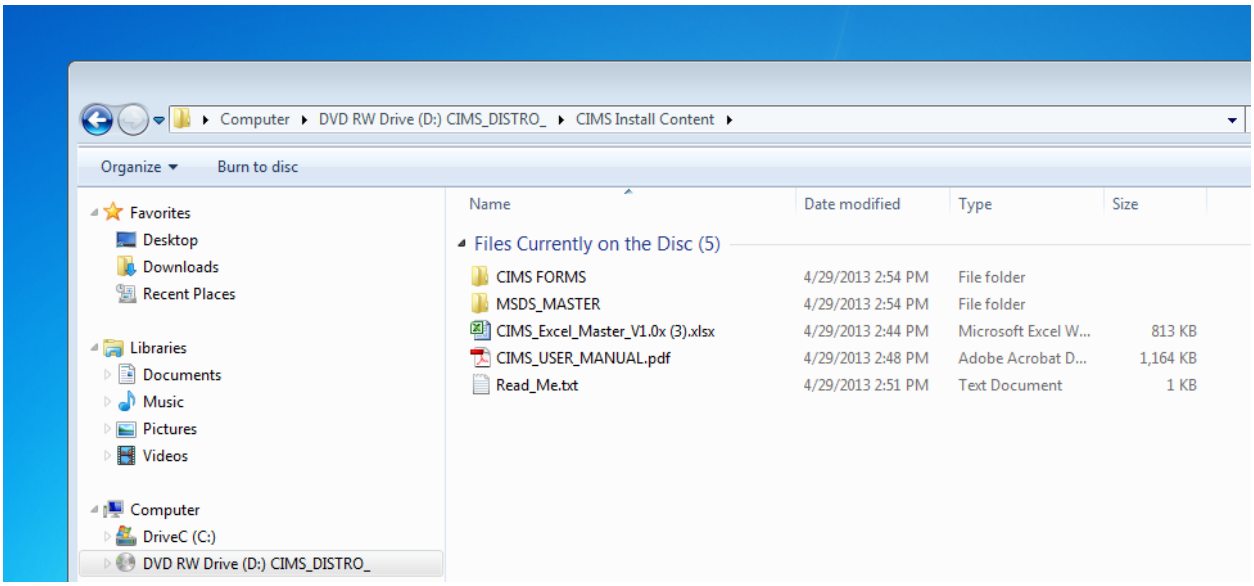


5) Open your Drive (C:)



6) Right click on an open space. From the pop-up menu select "**Paste**."

7) Open "CIMS Install Content" Folder.



Included in the CIMS Installation CD-ROM or USB thumb-drive:

- **CIMS FORMS (folder):** this folder includes copies of the primary forms required for laboratory use of the CIMS program and includes:
  - Chemical Incoming Form
  - Chemical Transfer/Removal Form
  - Chemical Static Inventory Form

- **MSDS _MASTER (folder):** this includes Adobe Acrobat (.pdf) files containing a selection of Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for hazardous chemicals you may have in your inventory. For instruction on how to add additional MSDS to this folder see Chapter 4

NOTE
Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) and Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are the same. Recently, there has been a push for these forms to be known as SDS.

- **CIMS_Excel_Master:** the CIMS software

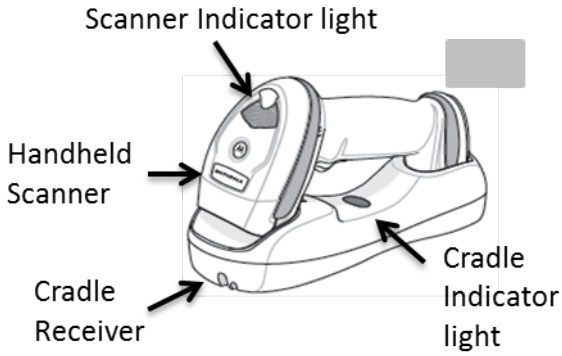
- **CIMS_USER_MANUAL.pdf:** the CIMS User Manual for installation and basic functions (the pdf copy of this manual)

- **Read_Me.txt**: a text file that contains upgrades or new information regarding the installation or use of the CIMS software

8) You have now completed the installation of the CIMS Chemical Inventory Management System.

Equipment Installation

Barcode Scanner: Follow the installation and setup instructions below for the barcode scanner provided (Motorola LI4278 Linear Imager). For detailed information and installation, please review the product documentation or http://www.motorola.com/li4278.



1. Connect cord to "Host Port" on the scanner cradle and the USB end to your computer's open USB port. Once this is completed the indicator light on the cradle will turn green, indicating that a connection has been made between the computer and the scanner. **Allow the scanner to fully charge in the cradle before operating (indicated by solid green light on the scanner).**

2. Open a "new" INSTANCE OF Excel (open a blank worksheet). Make one cell active by clicking your cursor in the cell once.

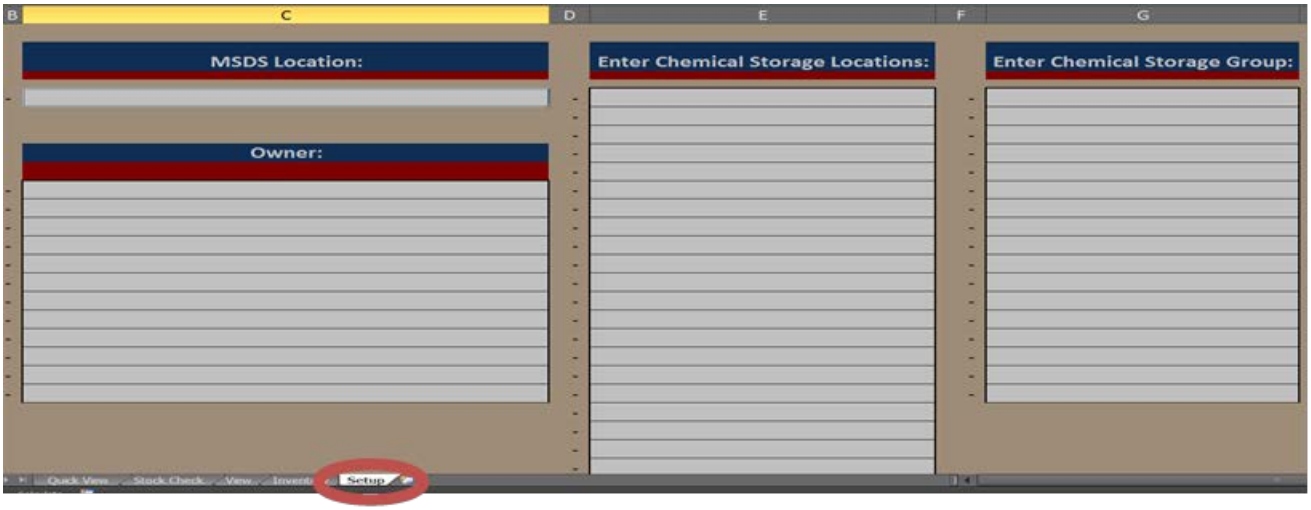
3. Scan a barcode. When the scan is successful you will hear a "tick" sound. A green light will flash on the scanner, indicating the scan was a success and you will see that your blank cell in Excel has now been populated with the data from that barcode.

Barcode Labels: See the Appendix for detailed instructions on proper label attachment.

Software Setup

Once the software has been installed on the computer, the designated CIMS administrator will need to properly setup the CIMS.

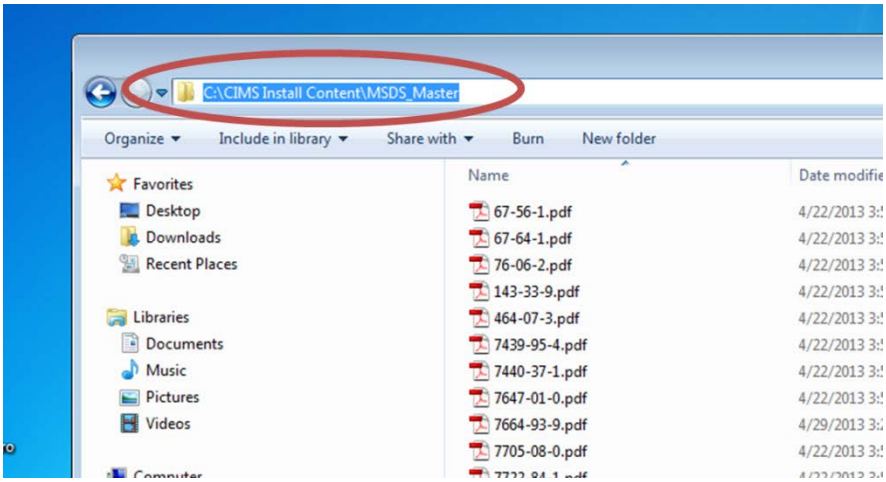
1) Double left click the "**CIMS_Excel_Master**" file with your mouse to launch the CIMS program and click on the "**Setup**" tab.



2) On the left side of the worksheet you will see "**MSDS Location**" and the right side "**Enter Chemical Storage Locations**."

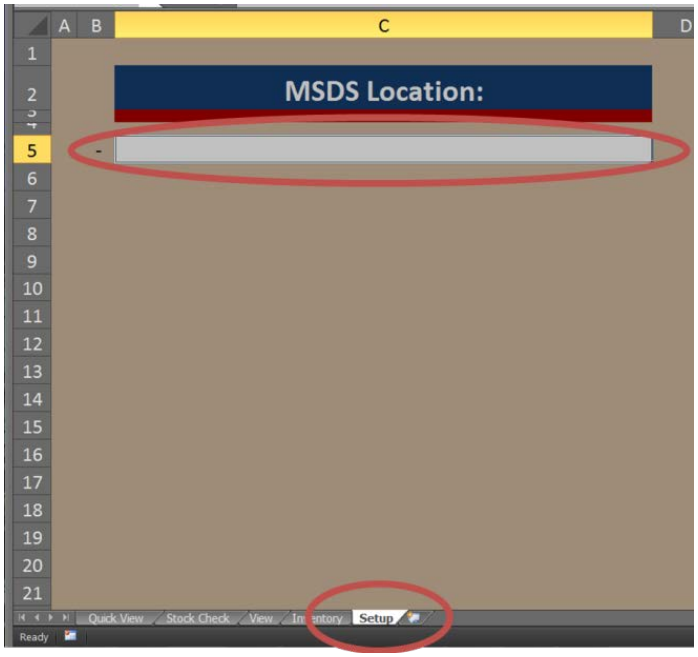
3) To setup the MSDS location folder:

   a. On your computer, open the "**CIMS Install Content**" folder (created during the Software Installation section above). Find and then open the "**MSDS_Master**" folder.

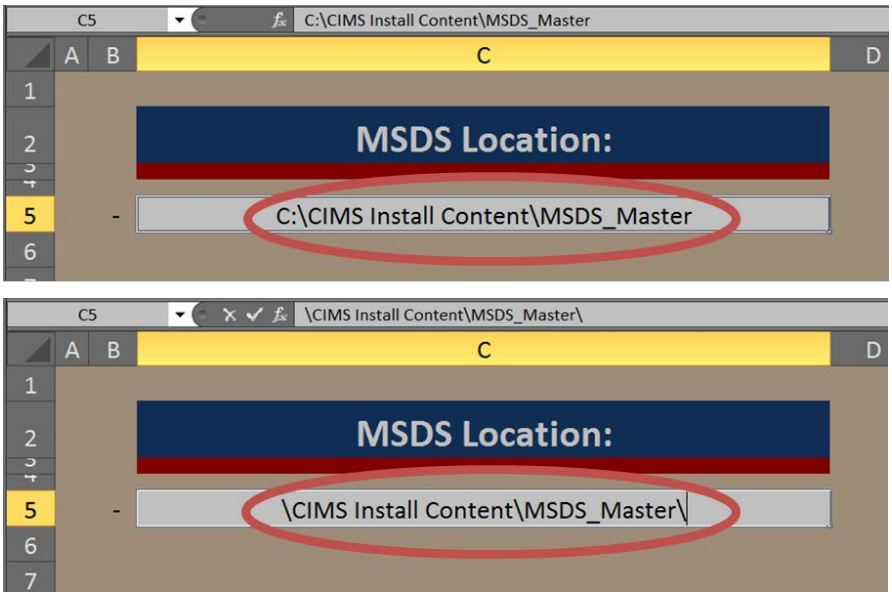


   b. Using the mouse cursor, right click on the file location and select "Copy"

   c. Going back to the CIMS software, click on the empty box below "**MSDS Location**," right click and select "**Paste**" in the drop down menu.



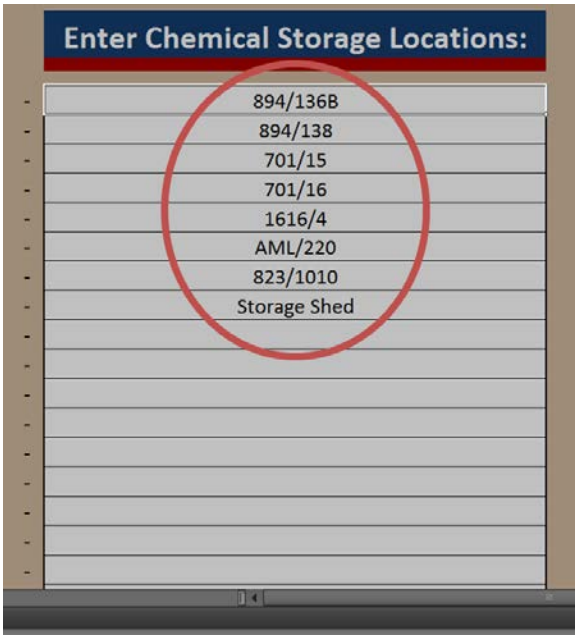
Important NOTE: You will need to remove the "**C:**" and add a "\" to the end of the folder location to complete the link. Example: **\CIMS Install Content\MSDS_Master**



4) To setup the chemical storage locations for your institution:

   a. Input all possible chemical storage locations at your facility in the fields under the "**Enter Chemical Storage Locations**:" include details such as building number/laboratory room/shelf/cabinet, as appropriate.

Example:



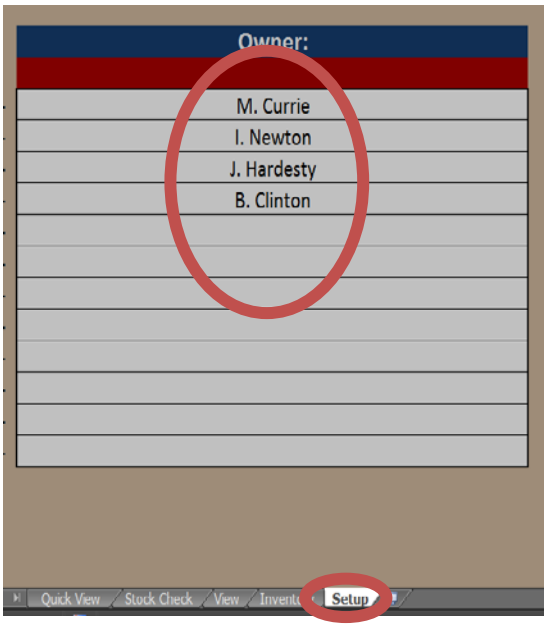
   b. Move the cursor over the "**Setup**" tab, right click, and select "**Hide**." NOTE: This will hide the setup tab so that no other users can make edits. Future changes will require the

Administrator to log in and "**Unhide**" the setup tab (detailed instruction can be found in Chapter 3).

5) Two optional lists are available in the "**Setup**" tab that can assist you facility.

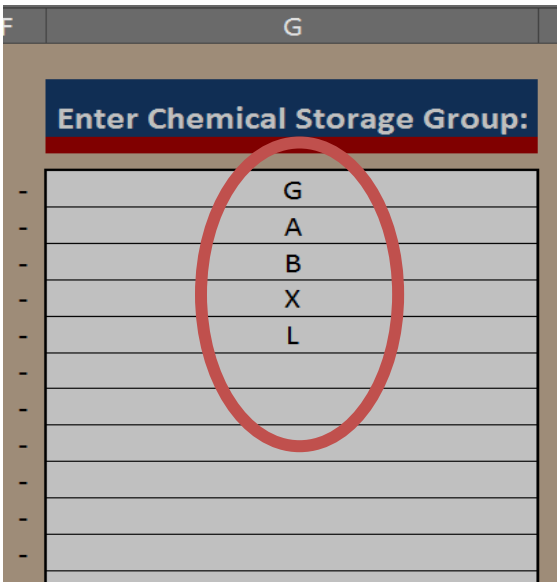
   a. To input all possible chemical or laboratory owners at your facility enter the names in the fields under "Owner"

   Example:



   b. To input all possible chemical storage groups at your facility enter storage group classification in the fields under "Enter Chemical Storage Group"

   Example: Using the chemical storage classification guidance from Stanford University's ChemTracker Storage System.



   NOTE: It is important to determine the storage classification you facility will use. Information about the chemical storage classification guidance from Stanford University's ChemTracker Storage System can be found at this website:

https://www.stanford.edu/dept/EHS/prod/researchlab/chem/Chemicals_by_Storage_Group.pdf

6) The final step to setup the CIMS software is to designate users and assign passwords (see "User Access" below).

User Access

CIMS Access Control:

The CIMS software uses Microsoft Excel worksheet tab protections to control user access (for detailed information about Microsoft Office protection features please see Microsoft "Help"). Administrators following this User Manual will setup **TWO** inventory files, the **Master Inventory**" and "**Chem_Inventory**" file (the setup instruction for "**Administrator Access**" and "**General User Access**" are detailed in the sections below). Each of these inventory files corresponds to different access levels – the **Administrator** and the **General User**. The scheme for access control and use of these files for inventory management is illustrated below in Figure 2-1.

The "**Master Inventory**" file is used by the inventory administrator **ONLY** and is the main or master file of the inventory for the department or institution. The **Administrator** makes all inventory modification and then distributes updated "**Chem_Inventory**" files to the "General User." After completing the inventory setup (adding chemicals present in the laboratory/department/institution, as described in Chapter 3) the Administrator will then create the "**Chem_Inventory**" file for **General User** access (the setup instruction are detailed in the sections below). The **General User** will be able to view and search the inventory, but will not be allowed to modify the master inventory for the department or institution.

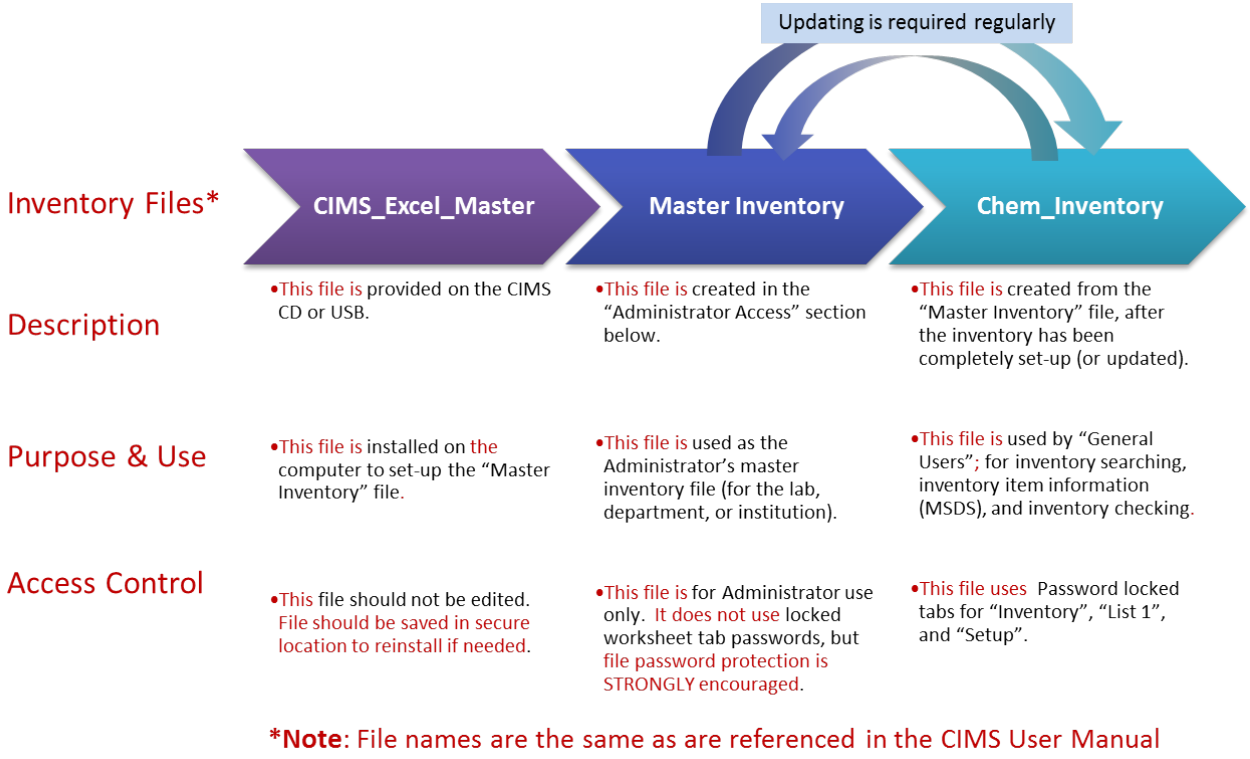

Updating is required regularly
Inventory Files*
CIMS_Excel_Master
Master Inventory
Chem_Inventory
Description
•This file is provided on the CIMS CD or USB.
•This file is created in the "Administrator Access" section below.
•This file is created from the "Master Inventory" file, after the inventory has been completely set-up (or updated).
Purpose & Use
•This file is installed on the computer to set-up the "Master Inventory" file.
•This file is used as the Administrator's master inventory file (for the lab, department, or institution).
•This file is used by "General Users"; for inventory searching, inventory item information (MSDS), and inventory checking.
Access Control
•This file should not be edited. File should be saved in secure location to reinstall if needed.
•This file is for Administrator use only. It does not use locked worksheet tab passwords, but file password protection is STRONGLY encouraged.
•This file uses Password locked tabs for "Inventory", "List 1", and "Setup".
*Note: File names are the same as are referenced in the CIMS User Manual

Figure 2-1: Inventory Files – Organization Scheme for Use and Access Control

Administrator Access

NOTE: These instructions will create an excel workbook for the ***Administrator*** *to use, with no password protection for worksheet tabs.*

1) Double left click the "**CIMS_Excel_Master**" shortcut with your mouse to launch the CIMS program

2) Click "**File**" and "**Save As**", then save the Excel Workbook file as "**Master Inventory**" on the computer desktop.

3) The "**Master Inventory**" file has now been created for **Administrator** use on this computer. NOTE: Anyone with access to this file will be able to view and modify all the worksheets. If the file will be shared with other users, please follow the steps below for "**General User Access**" for proper password protection.

4) It is **highly encouraged** to setup a password protection for this file if other persons will be using the computer. To setup password protection for a file: Open the file, click "**File**" and "**Info**" and select "**Protect Document**" and "**Encrypt with password.**" A popup window "Encrypt Document" will appear for entering your password.

NOTE: Select passwords that provide good protection strength and that you will remember. The password cannot be recovered from EXCEL, so be certain to keep a record of the password in a secure place.

5) The "Master Inventory" file with **Administrator** access setup is complete.

NOTE
For the most current inventory file between both Administrator and General Users, it is best to set the user access passwords after final completion of the inventory (see Chapter 3).

General User Access

NOTE: These instructions are for ***Administrator*** *setup of a "General User access file. These instructions will include the setup of an administrator password to hide desired tabs from the* ***General User****. This will allow the* ***Administrator*** *to access those tabs in the excel workbook.*

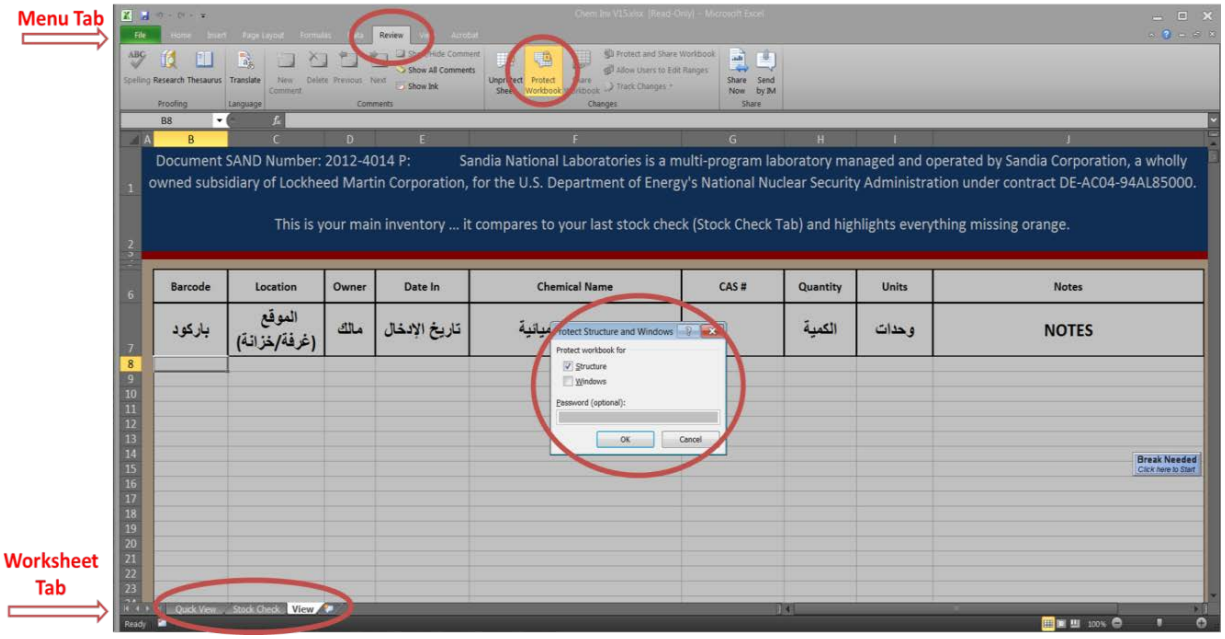
1) Open the "**Master Inventory**" file on the computer desktop.

2) Click "**File**" and "**Save As**" to save the Excel Workbook file as "**Chem_Inventory**"

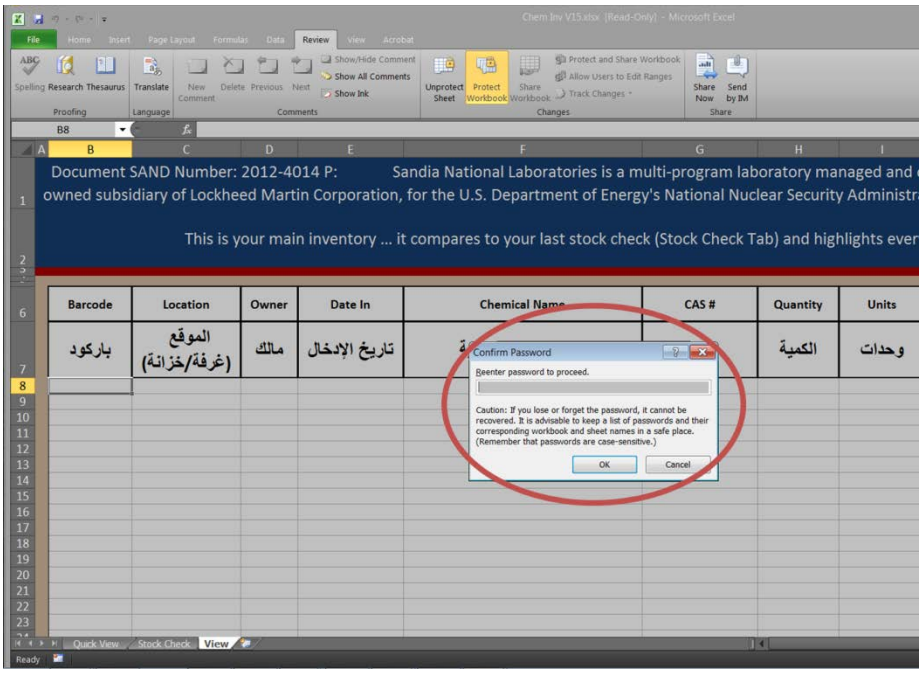
3) Be sure that the worksheet tabs "**Setup**" and "**Inventory**" are hidden. If they are not hidden, right click on the tab and select "**Hide**" (see detailed instructions in Chapter 3). The only worksheet tabs that should be visible are "**Quick View,**" "**Stock Check,**" and "**View.**"

4) On the Excel Menu tab click "**Review**" and then click "**Protect Workbook**"

5) Type in your desired administrator password and click "**OK.**"



6) Retype the Administrator password and click "**OK.**"


Document SAND Number: 2012-4014 P:
Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-program laboratory managed and
owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administr
This is your main inventory ... it compares to your last stock check (Stock Check Tab) and highlights ever
Barcode
Location
Owner
Date In
Chemical Name
CAS #
Quantity
Units
باركود
الموقع (غرفة/خزانة)
مالك
تاريخ الإدخال
الكمية
وحدات
Confirm Password
Reenter password to proceed.
Caution: If you lose or forget the password, it cannot be recovered. It is advisable to keep a list of passwords and their corresponding workbook and sheet names in a safe place. (Remember that passwords are case-sensitive.)
OK
Cancel
Quick View
Stock Check
View
Ready

7) Your administrator password is now set for this workbook

8) Anyone who has this file can view the "**Quick View,**" "**Stock Check,**" and "**View,**" tabs only. To "**Unhide**" any additional tabs will require the Administrator password (see detailed instructions in Chapter 3).

Chapter

3

Basic Features

This section provides basic instructions for creating and updating your chemical inventory.

One of the main reasons for keeping a chemical inventory is to improve chemical security through increased material protection, control, detection of discrepancies, and accountability. Performing regular inventory audits is a critical step in making these improvements. A main goal of this chapter is to provide basic instructions for setting up an inventory, maintaining that inventory, and performing an inventory audit. The steps for setting up and using the CIMS are discussed in detail below.

"Inventory" Worksheet Tab

A key part of this CIMS is the "**Inventory**" worksheet tab, which will contain a complete list of the chemicals under management — known as the "Master Inventory" worksheet. Administrator access permission is required to enter inventory information. A previously created inventory on Microsoft Excel or another program may be imported into this CIMS simply by organizing and formatting the existing inventory, copying and then pasting it into the Inventory Tab worksheet. If an electronic inventory does not already exist, information may be added manually for each chemical container.

Adding a New Chemical

1) Place a new barcode on the new chemical container (see more information on Labeling Containers with Barcodes in Appendix I)

2) Open the CIMS software, click on the "**Inventory**" worksheet tab, and click on the first empty line in the "**Barcode**" column in the spreadsheet (Figure 3-1 and 3-2)

Figure 3-1: Example view of the "**Inventory**" tab

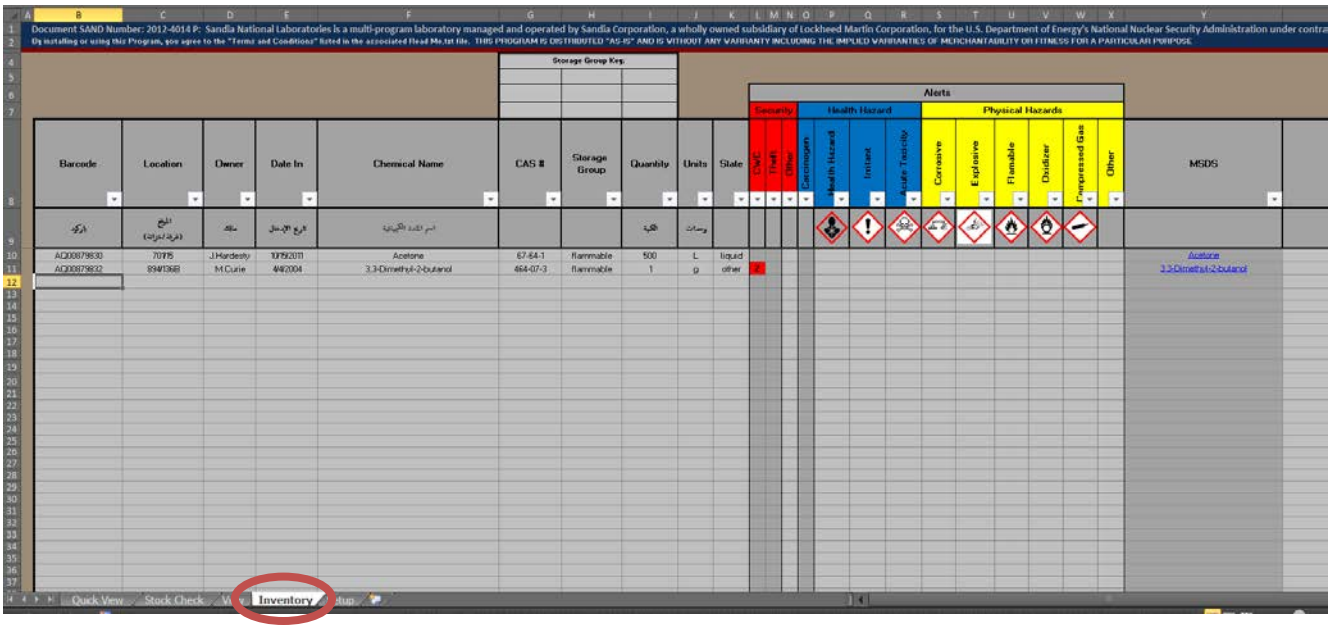
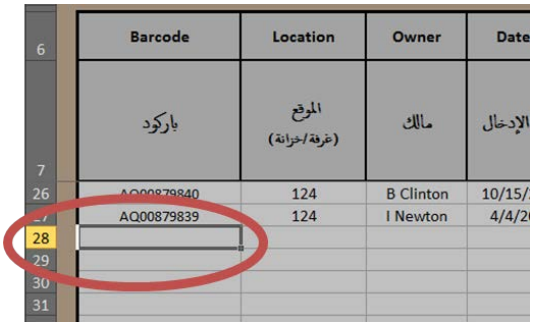
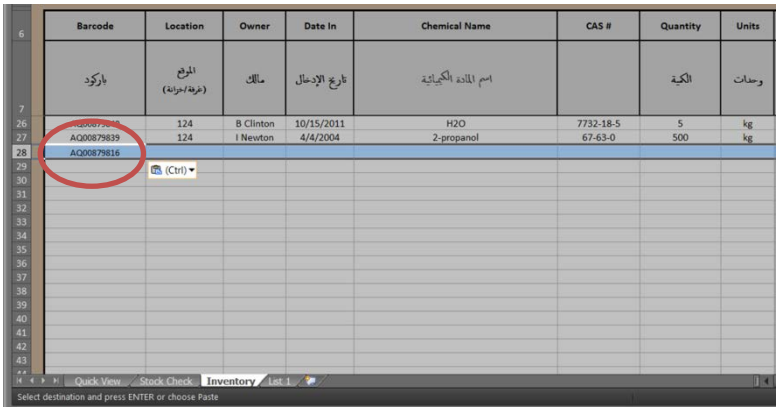


Figure 3-2: Click (select) the first empty line under "**Barcode**"



3) With the barcode scanner connected to the computer, scan the new barcode
   - The new barcode number will appear in the selected spreadsheet line (see below)



4) Input information into the fields of the Inventory Tab to add to the Master Inventory File. Ensure that the columns contain the correct information.

- **Location**: the room number (and building number, cabinet number, or other identifiers as appropriate) where that chemical container is stored. This is a drop down menu and is set when the software is installed (see Chapter 2).
- **Owner**: the name of the person responsible for the safe and secure stewardship of that chemical during its entire lifecycle at the institution. This is an optional drop down menu and is set when the software is installed (see Chapter 2)
- **Date In**: the date that the chemical was received by, or responsibility for that chemical was transferred to the listed owner
- **Chemical Name**: the name of the chemical. Try to use a consistent naming protocol. For example, in your inventory always use only one name to refer to "isopropanol" – do not use multiple names for the same chemical with multiple entries (e.g. 2-propanol, isopropanol, isopropyl alcohol, or rubbing alcohol).

NOTE

To help with consistent nomenclature for chemicals in your inventory, try making chemical names a part of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Create a protocol regarding which chemical names are to be used; add a list of preferred names for common chemicals to the SOP for the CIMS.

- **CAS #**: the number provided by the Chemical Abstracts Service (or the CAS Registry number). CAS numbers are unique identifiers associated with a specific chemical, and are very useful for overcoming the problems created by chemicals that go by many different names. **Inputting the correct CAS number is especially important**. The automatic alerts will automatically populate upon entry of the CAS number for hazardous materials that are included in the MSDS folder. If there are alerts associated with an item, the "CAS #" field in the Master Inventory worksheet will be highlighted in red.

NOTE

It is important to ensure that the CAS registry number is correct and matches the chemical name. Automatic alerts are generated based on CAS number, not chemical name or barcode. For more information on CAS registry numbers, please see the Definitions section.

- **Storage Group:** the storage group based on your facilities classification guidance. . This is an optional drop down menu and is set when the software is installed (see Chapter 2)

- **Quantity and Units**: provide a numerical amount of the chemical that originally came in a given container. Use units to indicate the proper measure (e.g. volume or weight). A drop down menu is provided listing the common SI units
- **State**: state of matter of the chemical. A drop down menu is provided listing the most common states of matter.
- **Alerts**: draw attention to chemicals that require special considerations.
    i. The Alerts section is subdivided into three parts: Security, Health Hazards, and Physical Hazards.
        1) **Security**:
            a. **CWC**: OPCW CWC schedule chemicals 1, 2, or 3. (see Appendix for detailed definition)
            b. **Theft:** Chemical of Interest that have the potential for a security threat by theft (see Appendix for detailed definition).
            c. **Other:** Manually populated by the administrator based on any additional security risk your facility identifies for a particular chemical.
        2) **Health Hazard**:
            a. **Carcinogen**: Automatically populated if the CAS is listed as an International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) 1, 2A, or 2B chemical. (see Appendix for detailed definition)
            b. **Health Hazard, Irritant, Acute Toxicity**: Various health hazards as defined by the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) symbols. If the chemical has the symbol either on the bottle or in the MSDS the user will manually mark the cell with an 'x'
        3) **Physical Hazards**: Physical hazard classification symbols defined by GHS and "Other", based on any additional physical hazard your facility identifies for a particular chemical

ii. The cells in the Alerts section are of **two types:**

1) **Automatically populated** based on the CAS number and do not allow data entry. These cells can be distinguished by their color (Dark Grey) on the CIMS "Inventory" tab (see figure below)

2) **Manually populated** by the use entering an 'x'. (see figure below). When the administrator marks the cell with an 'x' the cell will highlight in accordance of the alert hazard (security = red, health = blue, and physical = yellow).

   a. Once a chemical is marked all subsequent entireties with the same CAS # will automatically be marked.

   b. To delete an mistakenly marked cell, copy the cell directly above and paste it into the mistakenly marked cells

NOTE
The "Manually Populated" cells contain a formula that will automatically populate any subsequent chemicals added to the inventory with the same CAS #. To ensure that the formula continues to work properly, please follow the instructions for deleting marked cells.

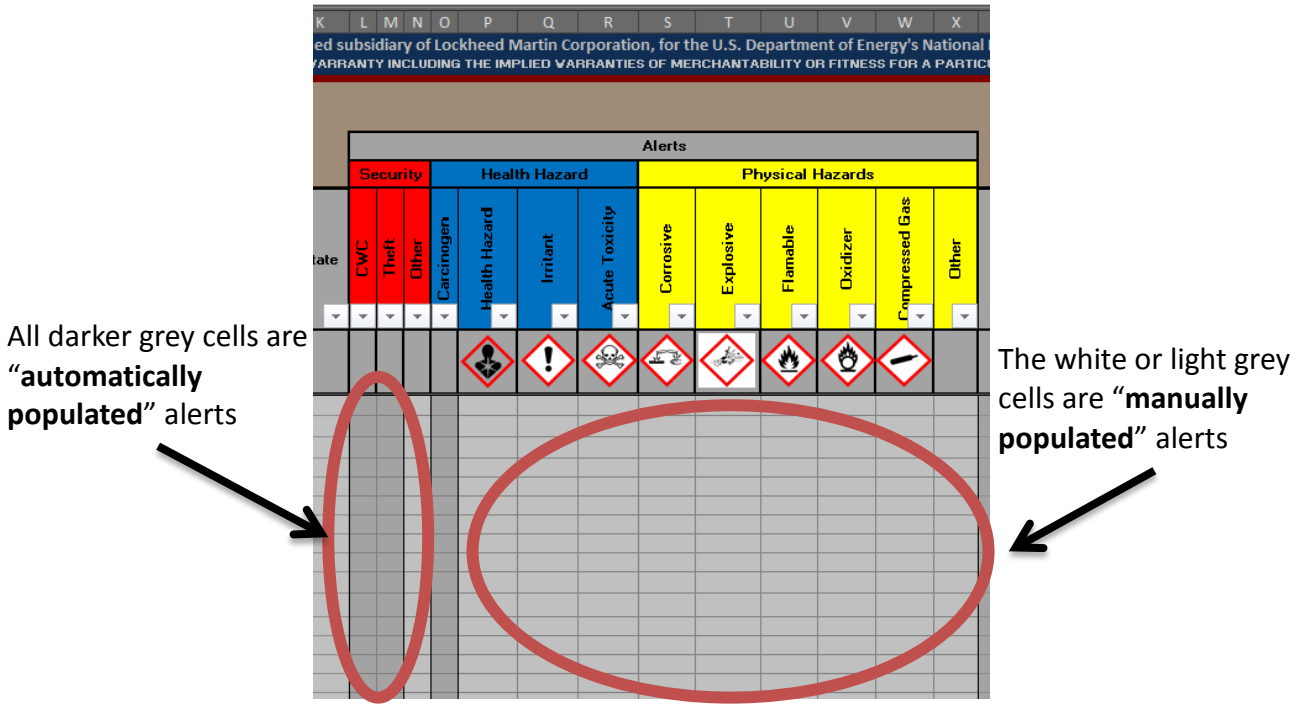


Figure 3-3: The cells in the Alerts section are of two types 1) automatically populated and 2) manually populated.

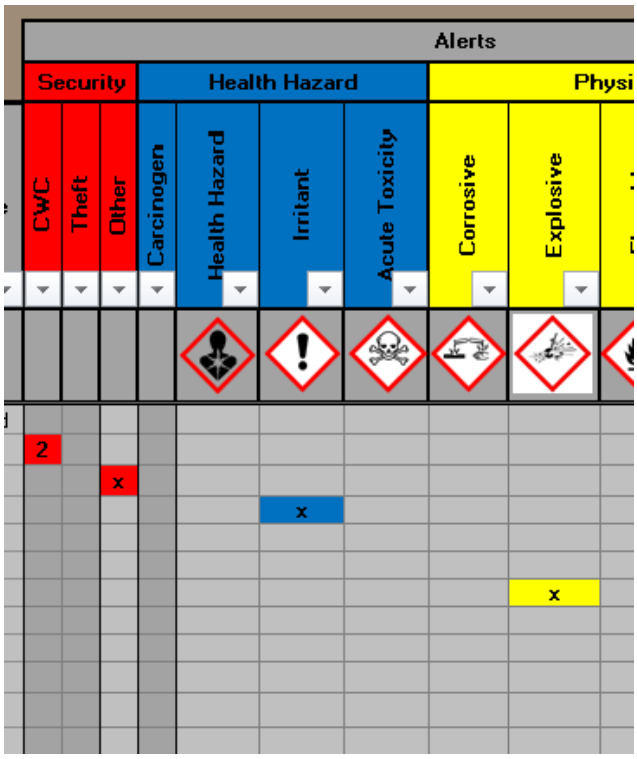


Figure 3-4: Cells with an 'x' (either manually or automatically populated) are colored based on their alert. Security is red, Health Hazards are blue, and Physical hazards are yellow. The CWC security alert is red and has the schedule number (1, 2, or 3).

- **MSDS**: automatically links the MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet), based on CAS number for the chemical, if the chemical came with the standard MSDS list included with the software. The link will automatically generate when a barcode, chemical name, and CAS are added to the entry line. See Chapter 2 for details on how to properly install the MSDS list and Chapter 4 for details on how to add an additional MSDS.

NOTE

To help with consistent MSDS and CAS entries for chemicals in your inventory, try making it a part of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Create a protocol regarding new chemical inventory entries to check the MSDS folder for the most current MSDS for each chemical.

- **Notes**: insert any additional information you may have or want to be included that is associated with the chemical. This information can be anything that the Administrator wants to note about the chemical. Examples: "Don't store near water," "Damaged in shipping," "Very expensive use sparingly," "Lock up this chemical," etc.

5) Click "Save" to save the new chemical entry to the Master Inventory File.
6) Place the container into the designated storage or laboratory location.

NOTE

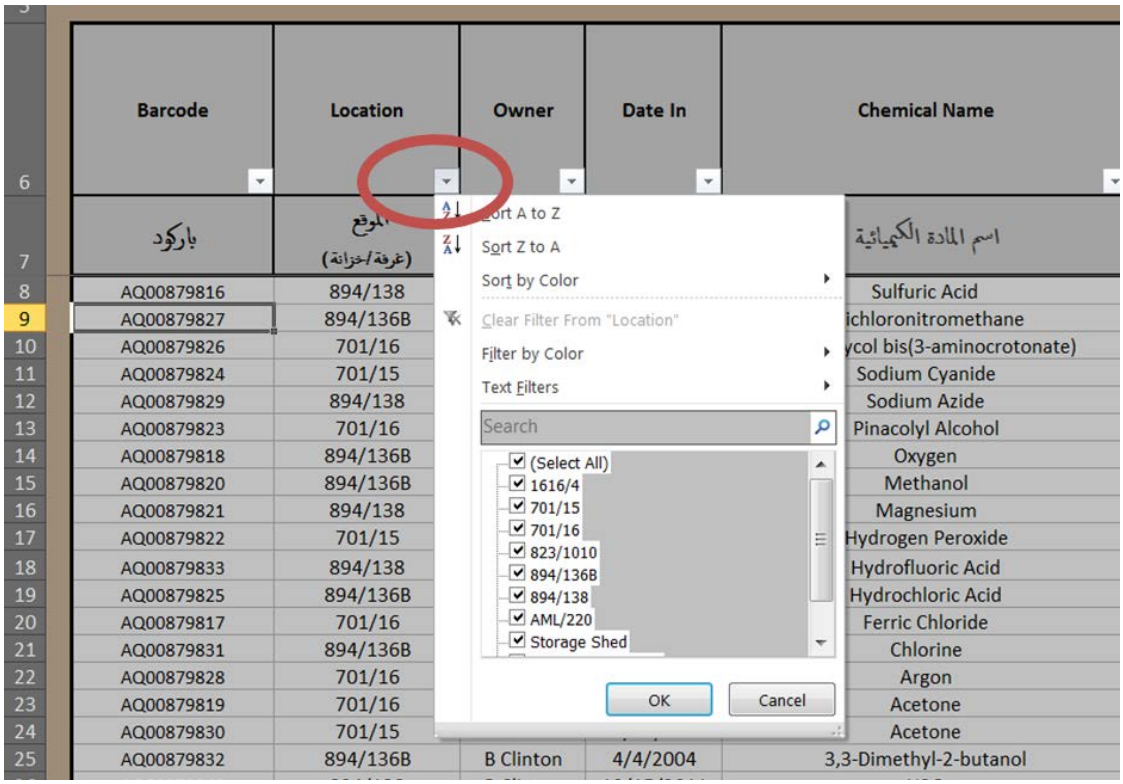
When adding new chemicals, the barcode field for a new chemical entered will initially be highlighted orange. This signifies that the new chemicals have not been accounted for during a regularly-scheduled stock check (inventory audit); for more information see the Stock Check section. For information on how to link inventory items to electronic copies of Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) or Safety Data Sheets (SDSs), see the Quick View section.

Searching the Inventory

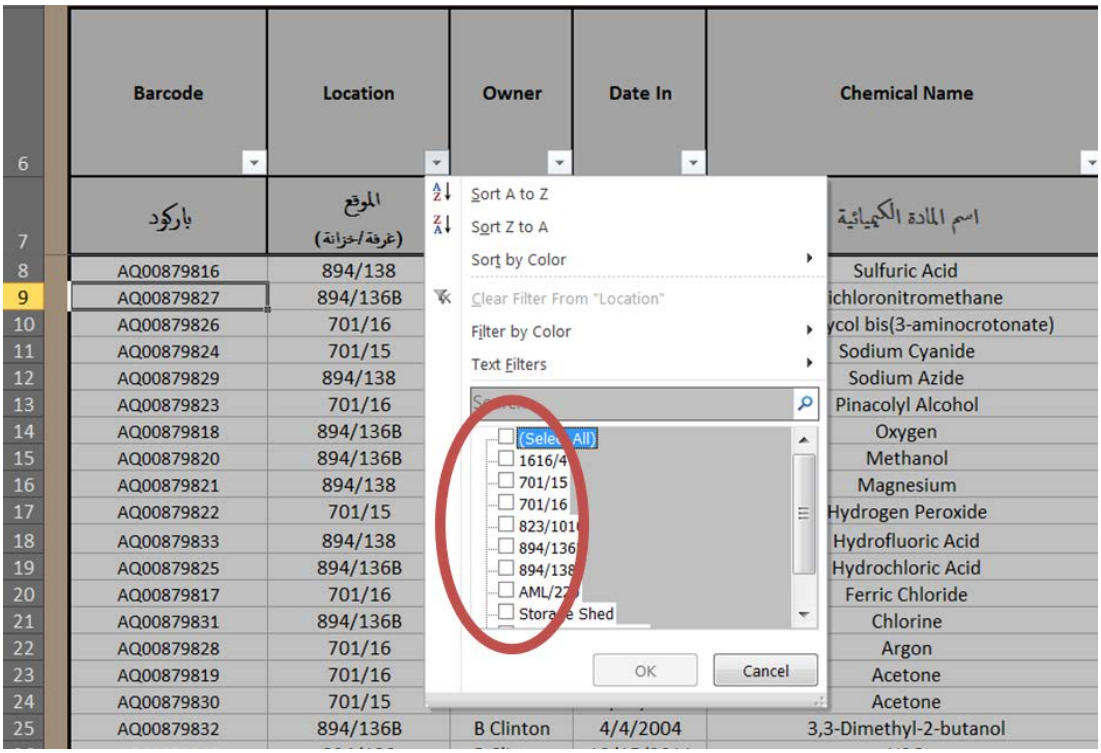
Administrator access is required for search functions of the full Master Inventory or "Inventory" spreadsheet tab. General Users cannot see or search the Master Inventory File, but can search the "View" spreadsheet tab. Certain actions will require the Administrator to search the Master Inventory File for specific entries or entries with common characteristics. Examples: to report chemical inventory information to management or to help chemical users locate an item. There are several ways to search for information within the CIMS inventory. These include:

Administrator

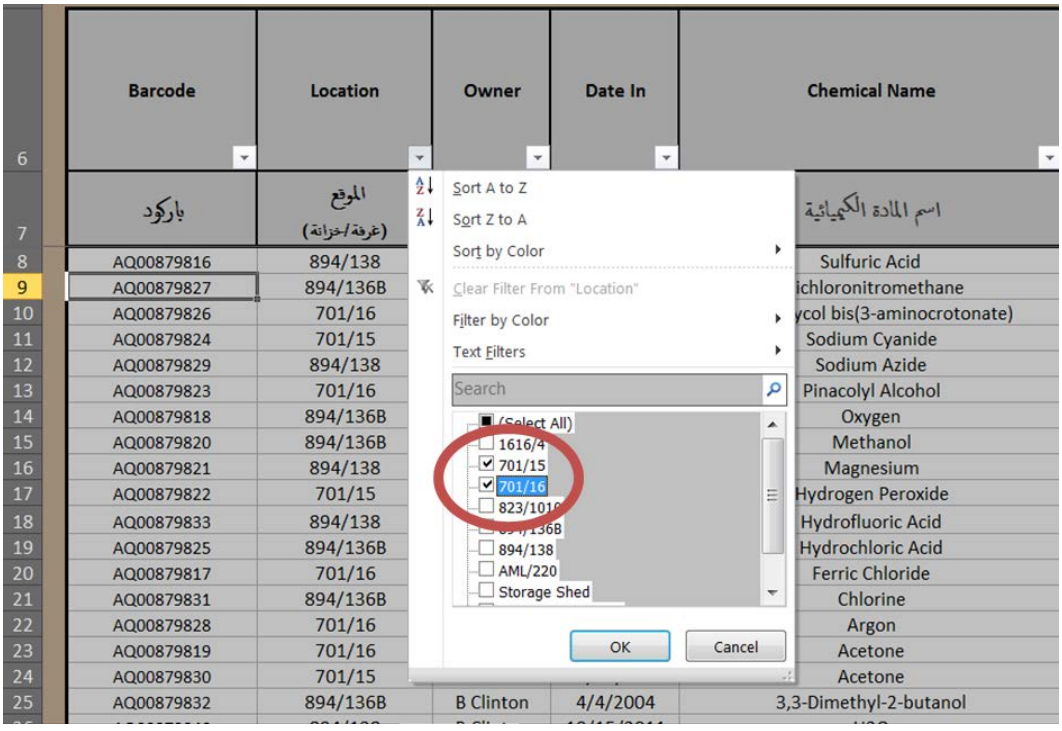
- The Administrator can search within the Master Inventory File by clicking on the boxes in the lower right corner of each column heading (designated by arrows). When an arrow is selected, a drop-down menu will display the search options.
    - Example: search for the chemical inventory located in a specific location. Right click on the drop down arrow located in the extreme lower right of the "**Location**" column. A window will appear that will let you select specific locations.



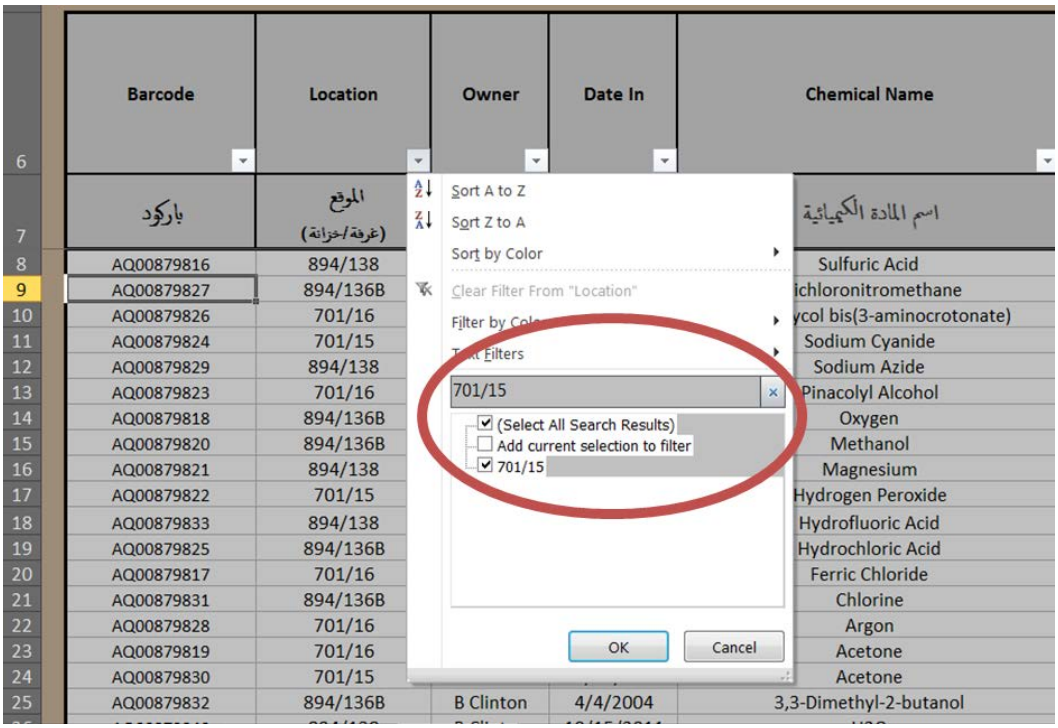
- Deselect the (Select All) checked box by left clicking your mouse while the cursor is over the check box. Notice that all the boxes now become unchecked.



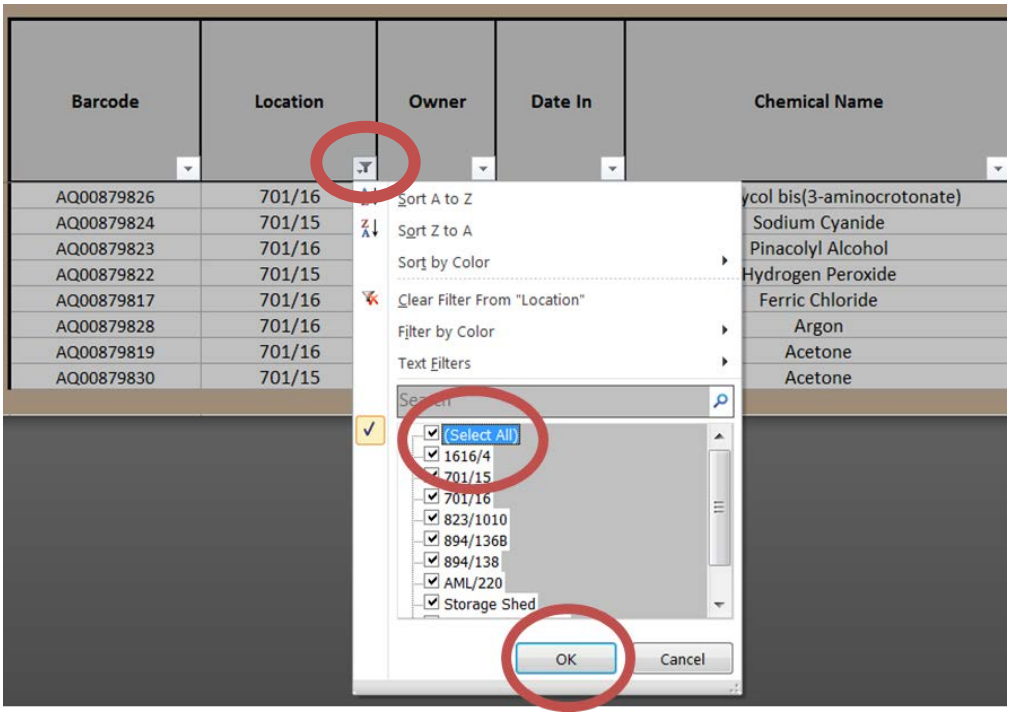
- Next you can select any location you want by checking the corresponding box associated with that particular location.



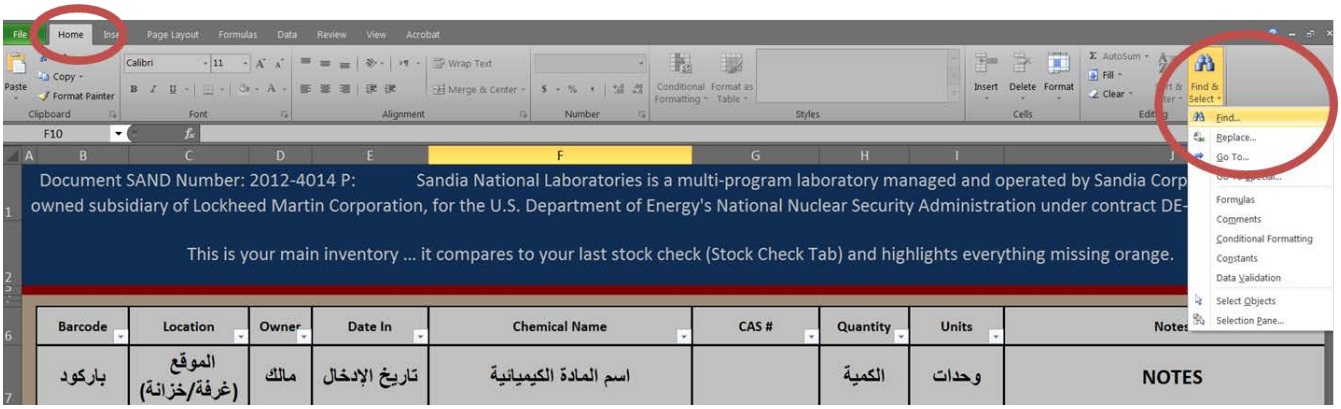
- If your location list is too long, you can type in the location name in the Search Bar located just above the boxes.



- To return to a complete inventory view after a location search is complete; left click on the icon in the lower right corner of the "**Location**" column, then select the "**Select All**" box by left clicking on the box next to "**Select All"**. Then left click "**OK.**"



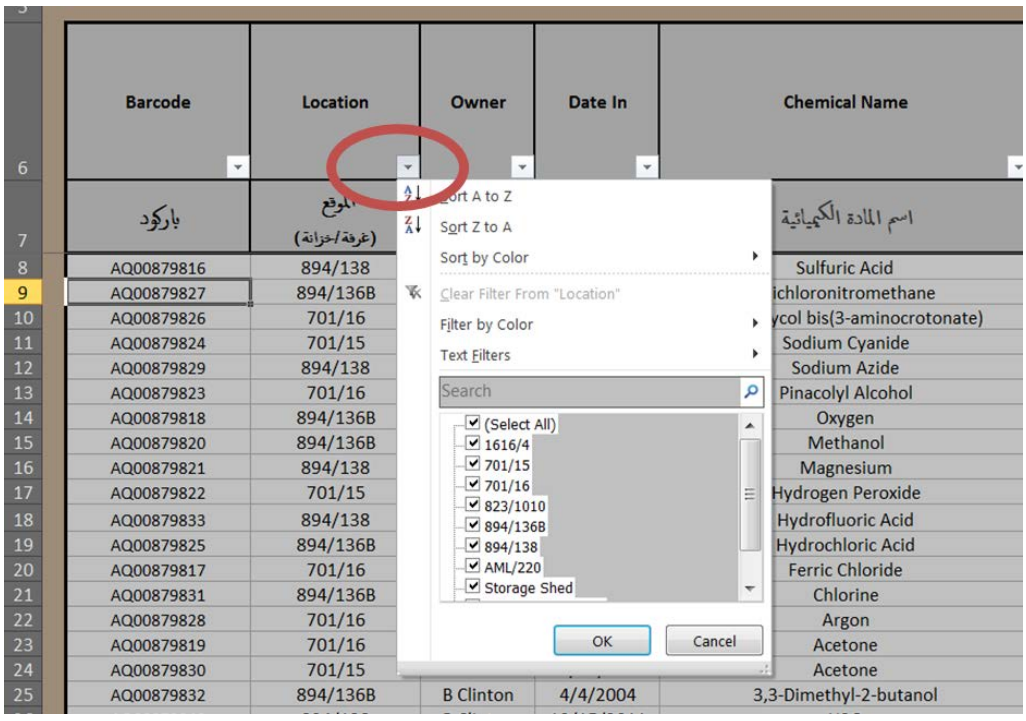
- Searching for a specific item can be accomplished by clicking on "**Find & Select**" under the Excel Home tab. Select "**Find…**" then enter a search term into the window that appears and click "**Find All**".



- The barcode reader can be used to enter a barcode directly into the Find window.

General Users

- The General User can **ONLY** search the inventory only within the "**View**" tab by clicking the boxes in the lower right corner of each column heading (designated by arrows). When an arrow is selected, a drop-down menu will display the search options.



Updating Items in the Inventory

Administrator access is required to make changes in the Master Inventory File. Thus, changes of inventory are formally communicated by all CIMS users to the Administrator. It is important that institutional rules and policies be enforced when changes in the inventory occur. Requirements should include communication, authorization, and tracking procedures for any changes to the inventory, such as when chemicals are moved from one lab to another, or when ownership of chemicals is transferred. Developing an appropriate SOP is highly recommended. For security purposes, moving or making other changes regarding certain chemicals should require additional specific authorization.

> NOTE
>
> Making changes to the inventory requires Administrator access. To ensure chemical security and accountability, the number of individuals with Administrator access should be limited to certain individuals who are properly trained and can be trusted with this responsibility.

Steps to update items in the inventory:

1) Find the name and barcode of the chemical to make changes
2) Update any information fields and click "**Save**."

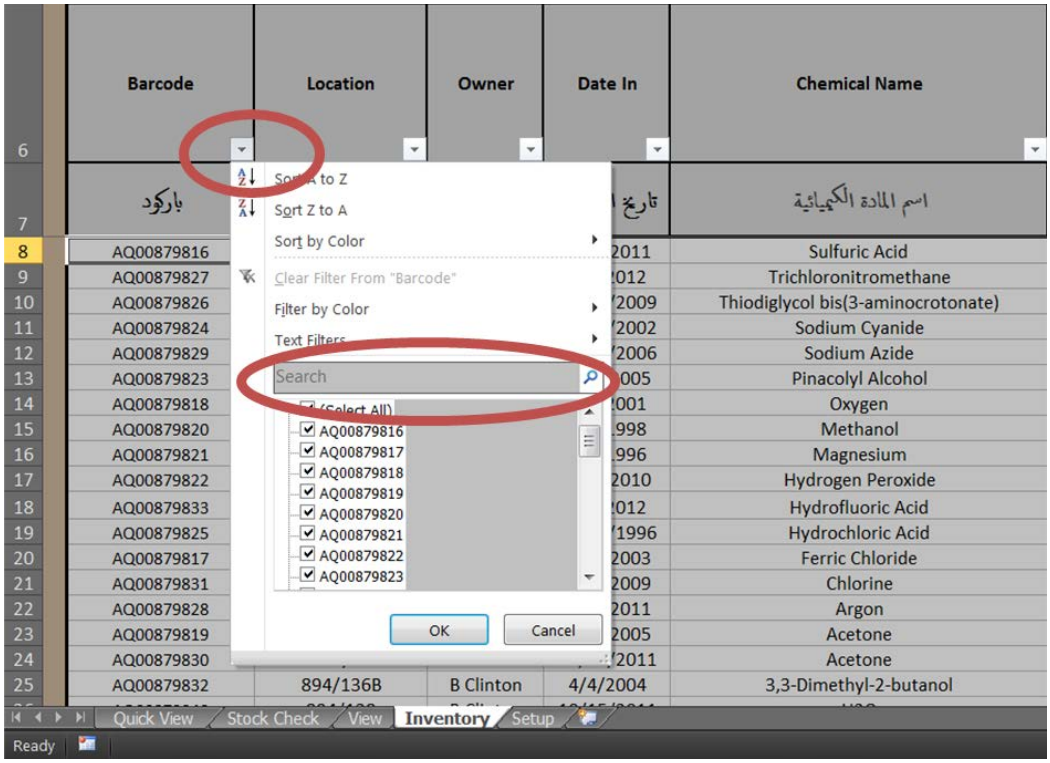
Removing Items from the Inventory

Administrator access is required for all deletions from the Master Inventory File. Thus, removal of chemicals from the inventory is formally communicated by all CIMS users to the Administrator. When chemicals are used up, no longer needed, or otherwise become declared as waste, they need to be removed from the inventory. Just like making other changes to the Master Inventory File, the ability to remove chemicals from the inventory is restricted to the Administrator. It is recommended that each department develop a SOP for labs using the CIMS on how to keep the inventory updated regarding the disposal of chemicals.

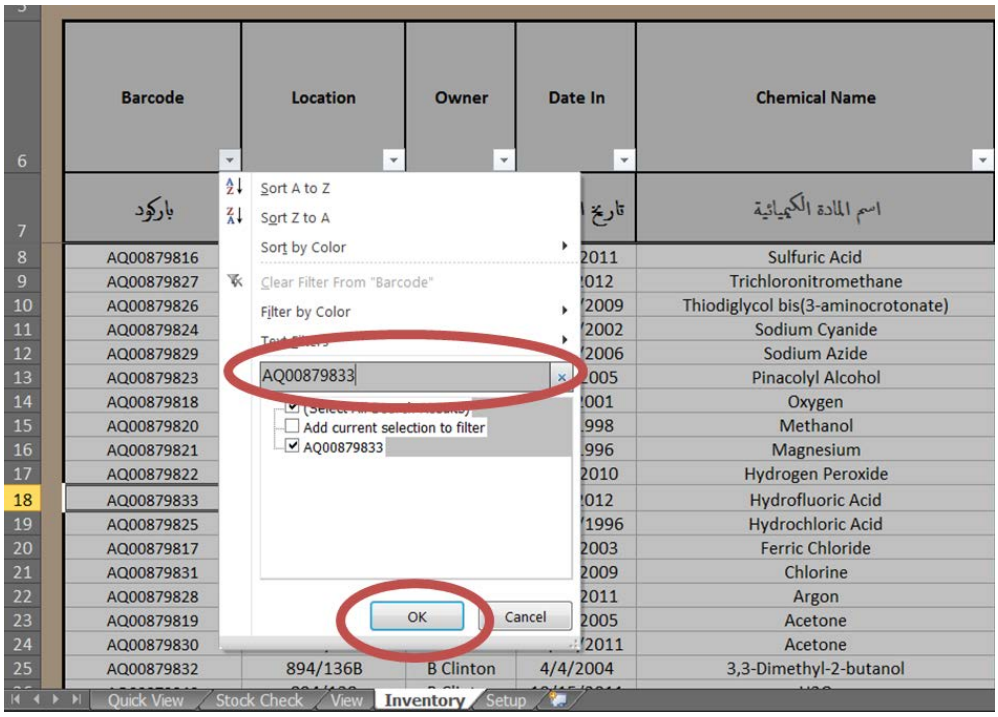
> NOTE
>
> Making changes to the inventory requires Administrator access. To ensure chemical security and accountability, the number of individuals with Administrator access should be limited to certain individuals who are properly trained and can be trusted with this responsibility.

Steps to remove items in the inventory:

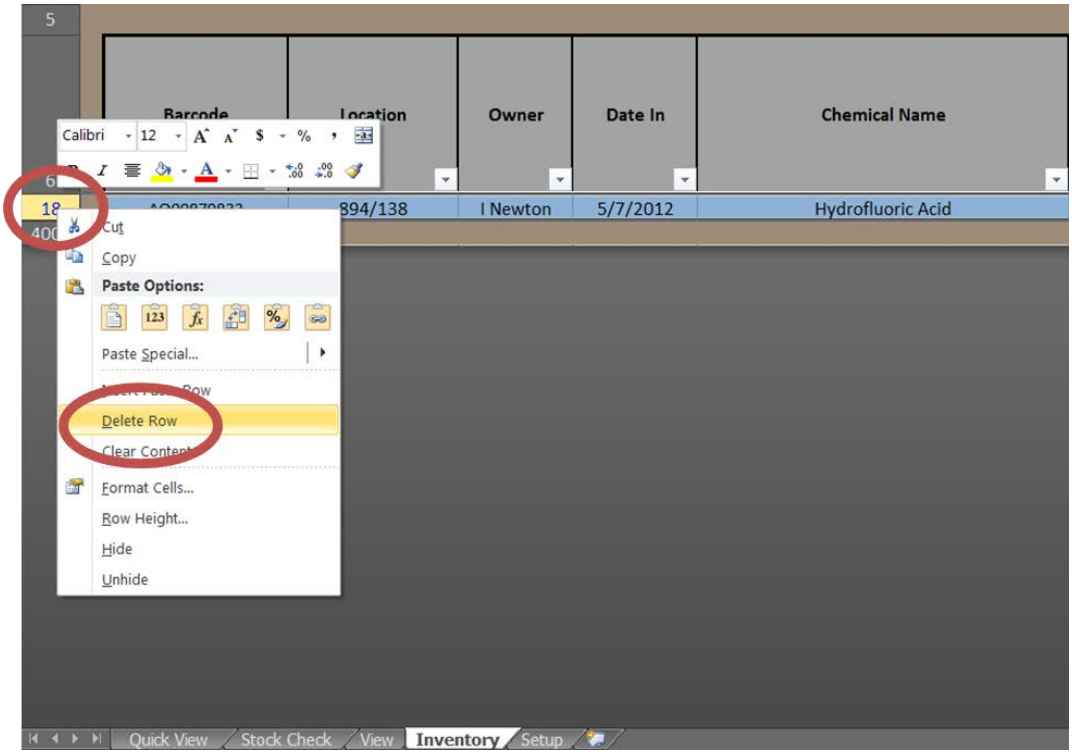
1) Remove the barcode from the empty container
2) Right click on the drop down arrow located in the extreme lower right of the "**Barcode**" column.



3) In the window type or scan the barcode in the "Search Bar" and click ok.



4) Right-Click on the row number and select "**Delete Row.**"



5) Click "**Save**" to save the chemical deletion to the Master Inventory File

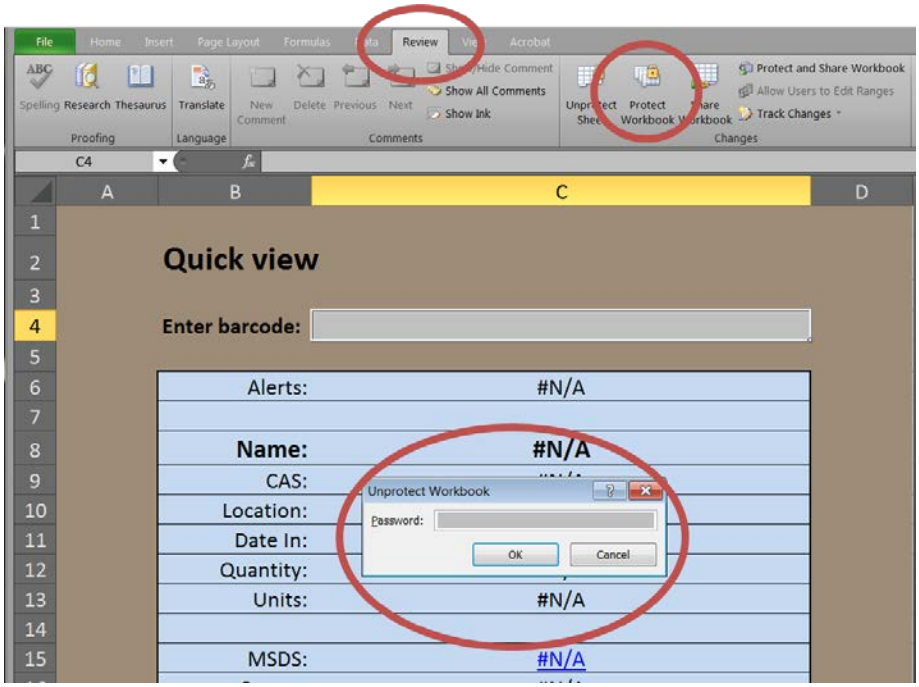
6) The chemical container should be cleaned and then disposed, in accordance with the SOP

Unhiding and Unlocking the Inventory Tab

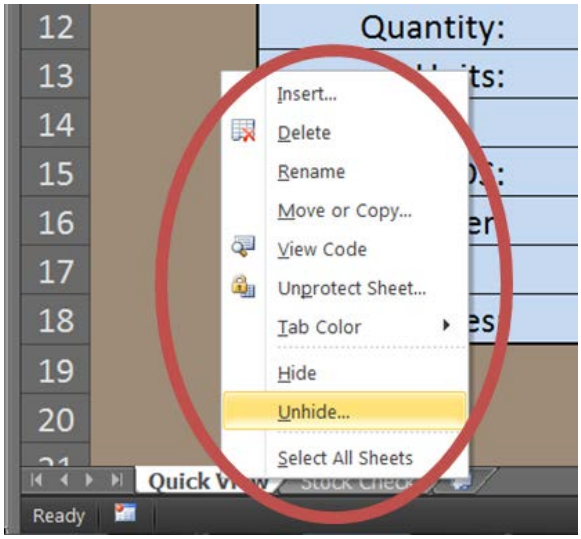
Detailed information on how to set user access and passwords can be found in Chapter 2. The basic steps to hide/unhide and lock/unlock the inventory tabs are provided below:

To unlock and unhide the "**Inventory**" tab:

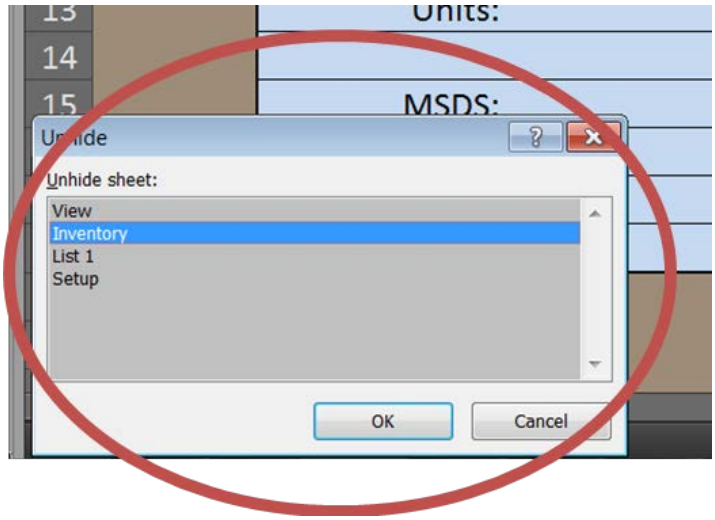
1) On the Excel menu tab click "**Review**" and then click "**Protect Workbook**"



2) Type in the Administrator password
3) Right click on any tab and select "**Unhide…**"



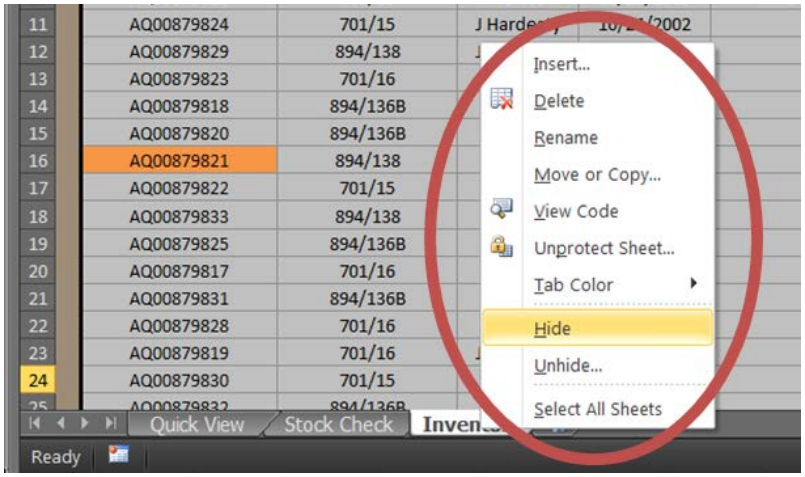
4) The "**Unhide**" menu will appear. Select "**Inventory**" and click "**OK.**"



NOTE
To unlock any additional tabs follow the same instructions, and then select a new tab title to unhide in Step 4.

To lock and hide the "**Inventory**" tab:

1) Right click on the "**Inventory**" tab and select "**Hide**" (see the figure below).



2) The "**Inventory**" tab will now be hidden
3) To lock the workbook, see detailed instructions in Chapter 2.

"Quick View" Worksheet Tab

The "**Quick View**" tab allows all CIMS users to scan or type in a barcode and obtain basic information on the corresponding chemical container. **Click on the white field at the top labeled "Enter barcode,"** then scan a barcode. The inventory information for that item will appear. If there are alerts associated with that item, the "Alerts" field in "Quick View" worksheet tab will turn the color according to the alert (security is red, health is blue, and physical is yellow), see Figure 3-6. If an alert is present, the user should consult with a supervisor and the MSDS before using the chemical.

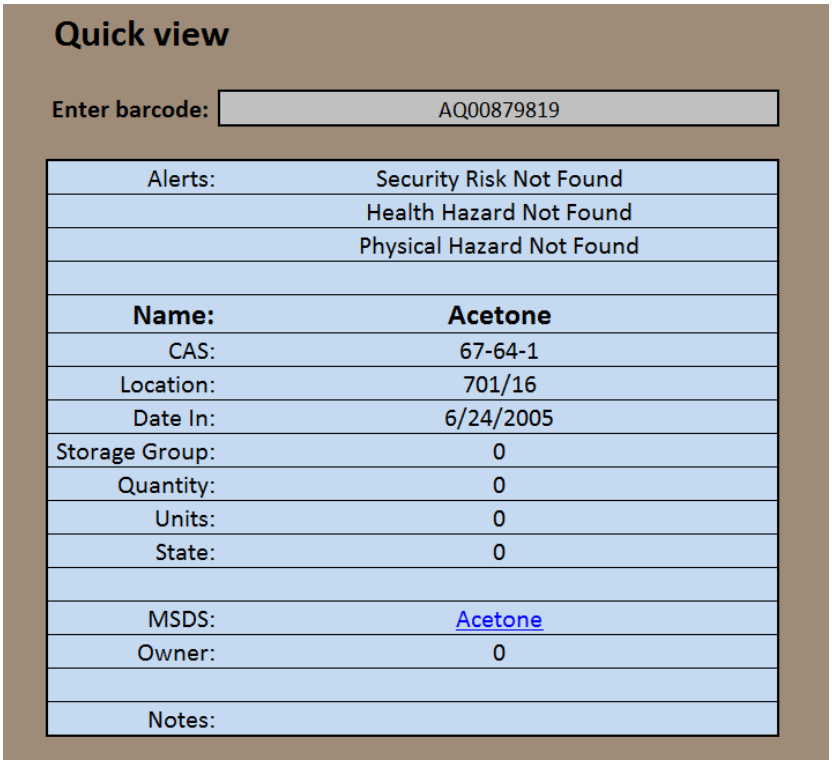


Figure 3-5: "**Quick View**" tab with example barcode entered and information displayed.

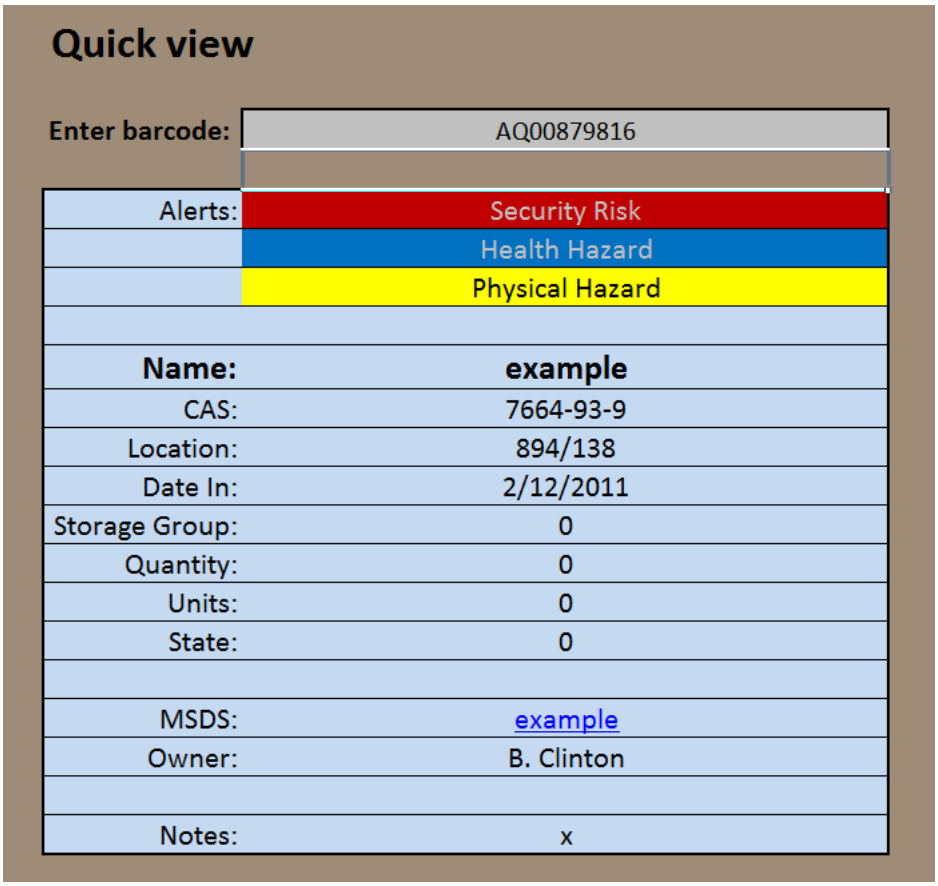
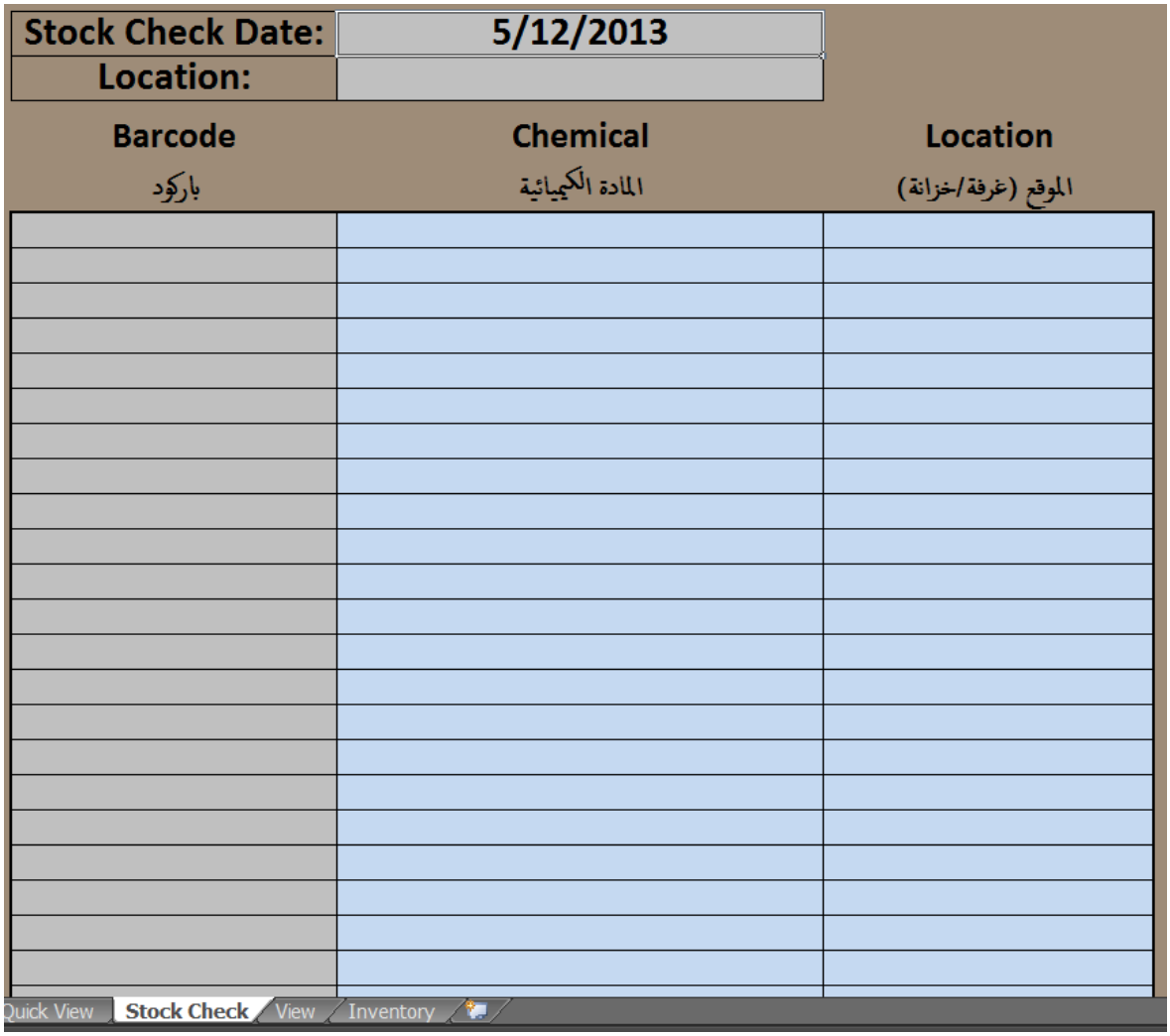


Figure 3-6: Example of an item that has all alert fields highlighted

"**Quick View**" may also contain a working link to an electronic MSDS file. This CIMS uses the CAS # to link to the MSDS. See Chapter 2 for more information on the location of the MSDS folder location. See Chapter 4 for information on how to add an additional MSDS to the software.

“Stock Check” Worksheet Tab

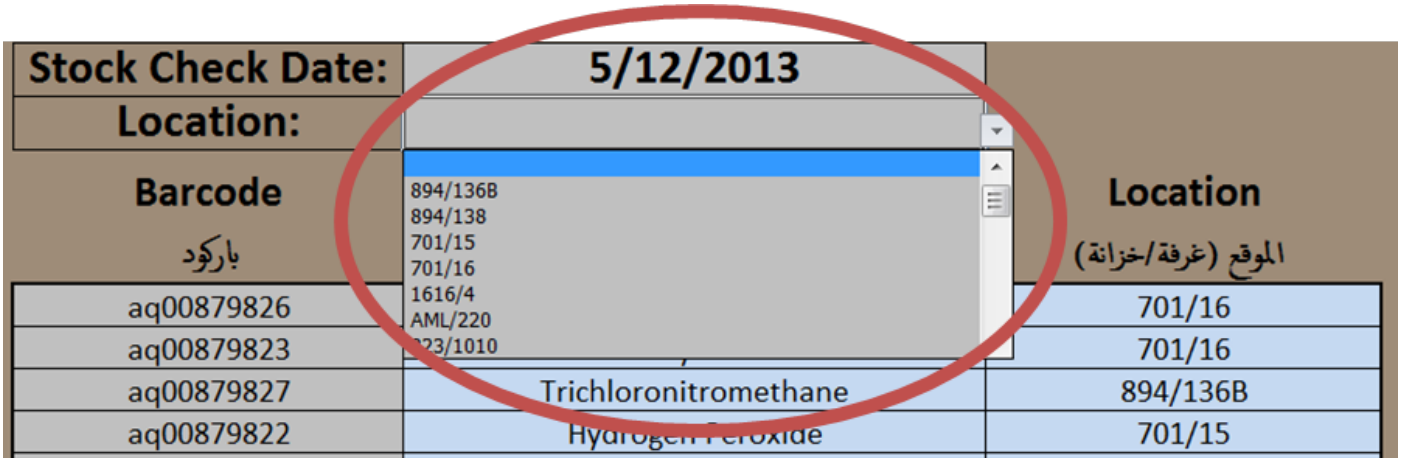
By using the barcode scanner, any CIMS user can perform a stock check (inventory audit) in the laboratory.



Inventory Audit:

The steps for conducting a stock check are as follows:

1) Open the "**Chem_Inventory**" file for the location(s) to be audited.
2) Click "**File**" and "**Save As…**" to save a Stock Check file for the location(s). The file name should include the date and location of the inventory audit. Example: **Stock Check 13May2013_Room894/138B**
3) Select the "**Stock Check**" tab.
4) Delete any displayed information from all cells. NOTE: This will not affect the "**Chem_Inventory**" file.
5) Type the date into "Stock Check Date" and select the inventory location from the drop down menu.



6) Click on the top open cell in the "**Barcode**" column.
7) Use the barcode reader to scan the barcode labels of all chemical containers in the laboratory or storage location being audited.
8) Click "**Save**" when all the chemicals have been scanned into the "**Stock Check**" tab for the location(s) to be audited in step 1.
9) Transfer the Stock Check File to the Administrator. NOTE: This should be done with password-protected files so that inventory information is not accidentally shared or stolen.
10) An inventory audit can be performed by the Administrator on: A) the entire chemical inventory in the "**Master Inventory**" file or B) for each individual storage are or laboratory location. See the instructions below for each type of audit.

A) For an audit of the full "**Master Inventory**" file:

The Administrator can receive Stock Check files from multiple laboratories. When received, all of the Stock Check files should be combined into a single file prior to checking the "**Master Inventory**" file.

1) Open a received Stock Check file (as described in the instructions above). From the example above, open: **Stock Check 13May2013_ Room894/138B**

   a. Click on the "**Stock Check**" tab.

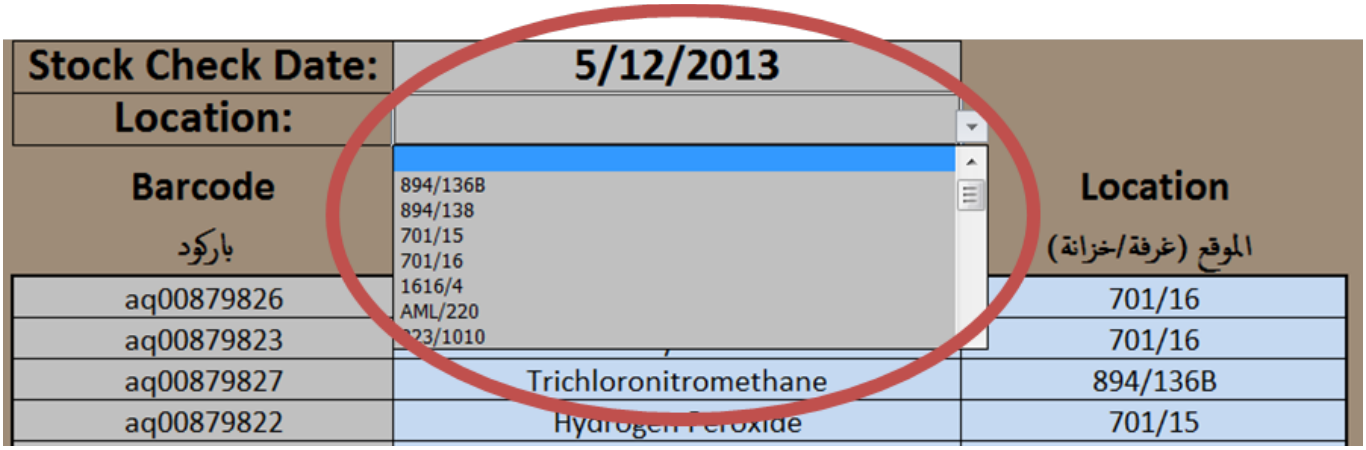
   b. Select and copy all of the barcodes (in the far left column).

2) Open the "**Master Inventory**" file and click on the "**Stock Check**" tab.

   a. Delete any information the cells. NOTE: This will <u>not</u> affect the "**Master Inventory**" file.

   b. Type the date into "Stock Check Date"

   c. Leave the inventory "Location" drop down box empty.



   d. Click on the top open cell in the "**Barcode**" column and then paste in the copied barcodes (right-click and select paste).

3) Repeat steps 1-3 for all Stock Check files from each laboratory/storage locations under the previously added barcodes.

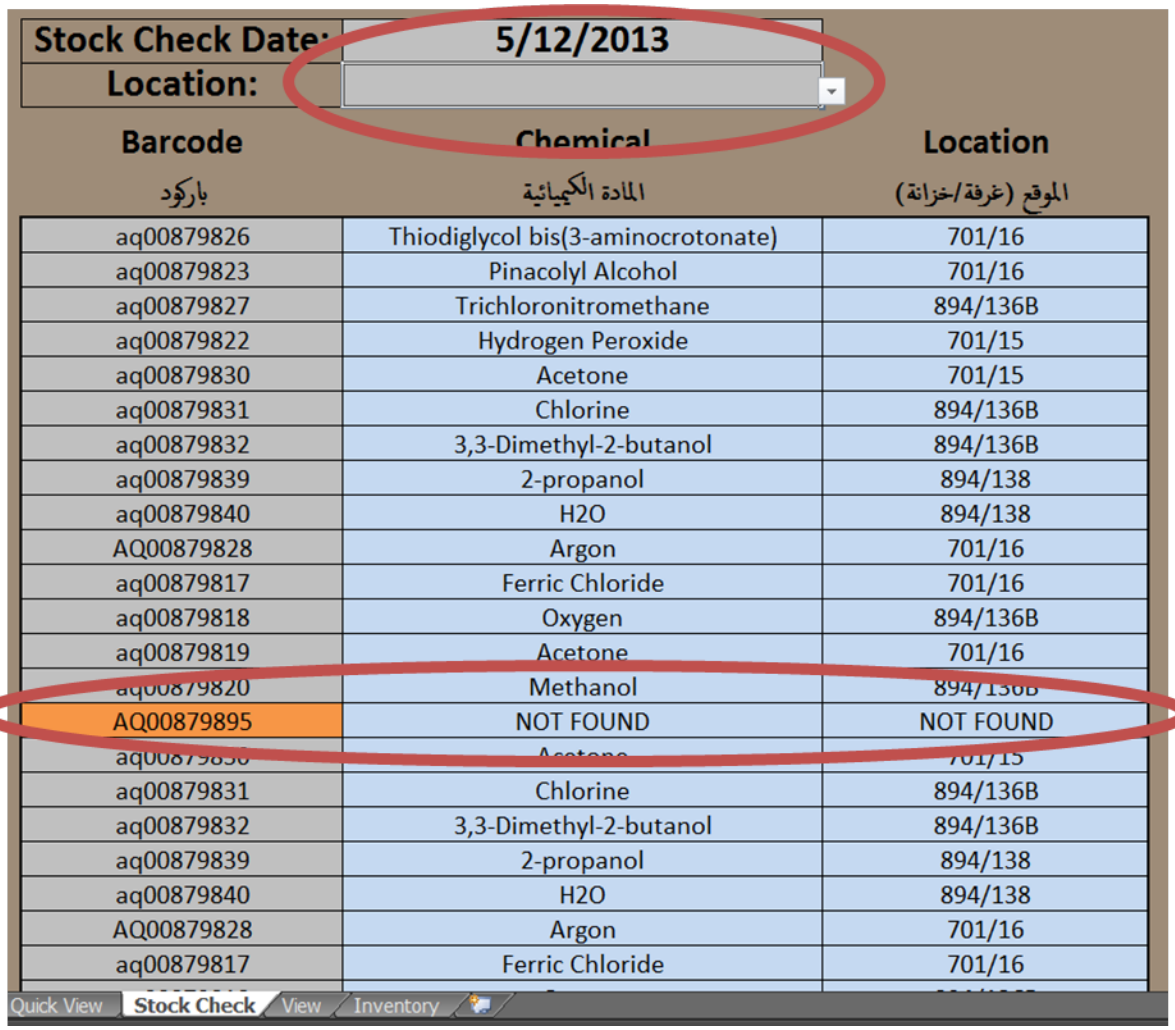
4) When all the barcodes have been added from each Stock Check file, each barcode in the column on the left should correspond to a chemical name on the right.

   a. If a barcode was scanned that does not correspond to a chemical in the database, the words "NOT FOUND" will appear in the column on the right.

      i. For "NOT FOUND" items, the Administrator should check records and follow procedures in their SOP to determine that the chemical is legitimate and is approved for that location and Owner.

      ii. After confirming the legitimacy of the chemical, the information should be entered in the "**Master Inventory**" file to correct the discrepancy, and the incident should be recorded.

      NOTE: If this type of discrepancy occurs frequently, the SOPs and practices for adding new items to the Master Inventory File should be reviewed. This discrepancy may indicate new chemicals being barcoded or inventoried without the Administrator being informed. Investigating and further training, or penalties to promote proper approvals/notifications can then be considered.



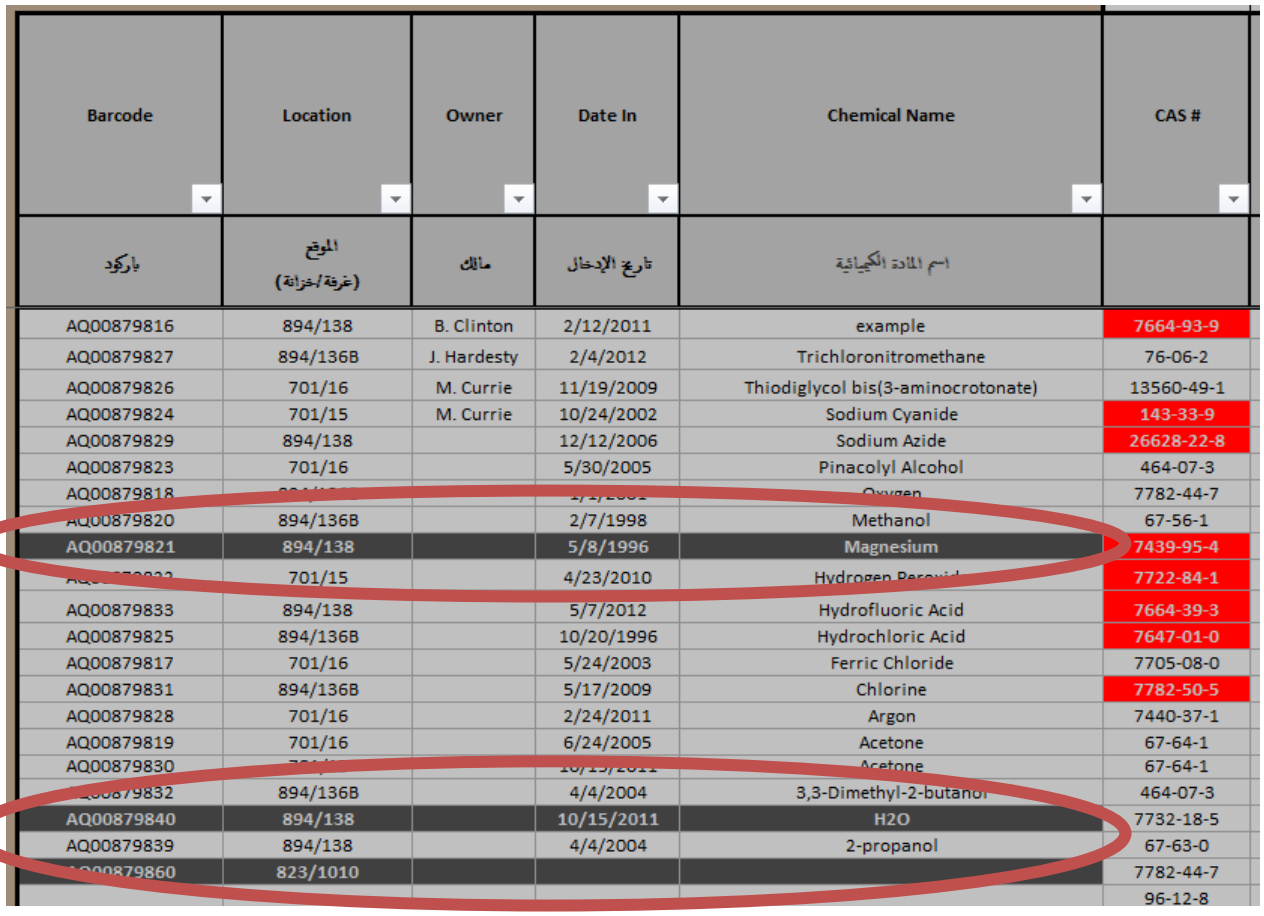
Stock Check Date:	5/12/2013	
Location:		
Barcode بارکود	**Chemical** المادة الكيميائية	**Location** الموقع (غرفة/خزانة)
aq00879826	Thiodiglycol bis(3-aminocrotonate)	701/16
aq00879823	Pinacolyl Alcohol	701/16
aq00879827	Trichloronitromethane	894/136B
aq00879822	Hydrogen Peroxide	701/15
aq00879830	Acetone	701/15
aq00879831	Chlorine	894/136B
aq00879832	3,3-Dimethyl-2-butanol	894/136B
aq00879839	2-propanol	894/138
aq00879840	H2O	894/138
AQ00879828	Argon	701/16
aq00879817	Ferric Chloride	701/16
aq00879818	Oxygen	894/136B
aq00879819	Acetone	701/16
aq00879820	Methanol	894/136B
AQ00879895	NOT FOUND	NOT FOUND
aq00879850	Acetone	701/15
aq00879831	Chlorine	894/136B
aq00879832	3,3-Dimethyl-2-butanol	894/136B
aq00879839	2-propanol	894/138
aq00879840	H2O	894/138
AQ00879828	Argon	701/16
aq00879817	Ferric Chloride	701/16

Quick View | Stock Check | View | Inventory

5) Check the "**Inventory**" tab of the "**Master Inventory**" file for missing chemicals.

   a. If a chemical exists in the "**Inventory**" tab, but was not scanned during the Stock Check, then the "**Barcode**" column in the "**Inventory**" tab will be highlighted black, as shown in the figure below.

      NOTE: A missing chemical is a potentially serious matter, so there should be a procedure in place to fully investigate missing chemicals. This is especially important if any Chemicals of Concern (COCs) are missing.



Barcode	Location	Owner	Date In	Chemical Name	CAS #
باركود	الموقع (غرفة/خزانة)	مالك	تاريخ الإدخال	اسم المادة الكيميائية	
AQ00879816	894/138	B. Clinton	2/12/2011	example	7664-93-9
AQ00879827	894/136B	J. Hardesty	2/4/2012	Trichloronitromethane	76-06-2
AQ00879826	701/16	M. Currie	11/19/2009	Thiodiglycol bis(3-aminocrotonate)	13560-49-1
AQ00879824	701/15	M. Currie	10/24/2002	Sodium Cyanide	143-33-9
AQ00879829	894/138		12/12/2006	Sodium Azide	26628-22-8
AQ00879823	701/16		5/30/2005	Pinacolyl Alcohol	464-07-3
AQ00879818				Oxygen	7782-44-7
AQ00879820	894/136B		2/7/1998	Methanol	67-56-1
AQ00879821	894/138		5/8/1996	Magnesium	7439-95-4
	701/15		4/23/2010	Hydrogen Peroxid	7722-84-1
AQ00879833	894/138		5/7/2012	Hydrofluoric Acid	7664-39-3
AQ00879825	894/136B		10/20/1996	Hydrochloric Acid	7647-01-0
AQ00879817	701/16		5/24/2003	Ferric Chloride	7705-08-0
AQ00879831	894/136B		5/17/2009	Chlorine	7782-50-5
AQ00879828	701/16		2/24/2011	Argon	7440-37-1
AQ00879819	701/16		6/24/2005	Acetone	67-64-1
AQ00879830				Acetone	67-64-1
879832	894/136B		4/4/2004	3,3-Dimethyl-2-butanol	464-07-3
AQ00879840	894/138		10/15/2011	H2O	7732-18-5
AQ00879839	894/138		4/4/2004	2-propanol	67-63-0
879860	823/1010				7782-44-7
					96-12-8

B) For an audit of one storage location:

1) Open a received Stock Check file (as described in the instructions above). For the example above, open: "**Stock Check 13May2013_ Room894/138B**."
    a. Click on the "**Stock Check**" tab.
    b. Select and copy all of the barcodes (in the far left column).
2) Open the "**Master Inventory**" file and click on the "**Stock Check**" tab.
    a. Delete any information from all cells. NOTE: This will not affect the "**Master Inventory**" file.
    b. Type the date into the cell "**Stock Check Date**."
    c. Select the inventory "Location" from the drop down menu. From the example above, select: **Room894/138**.
    d. Click on the top open cell in the "**Barcode**" then paste in the copied barcodes (right-click and select paste).
3) Each barcode in the column on the left should correspond to a chemical name on the right.

a. If a barcode was scanned that does not correspond to a chemical in the database, the words "NOT FOUND" will appear in the column on the right The Administrator then compares the completed "**Stock Check**" tab with the "**Master Inventory**" file.

b. See the previous section for recommendations involving "NOT FOUND" inventory items during an audit

c. If a chemical does not exist in the location selected then the "Location" column will be highlighted in red (see picture below)

NOTE: Checking this discrepancy may identify where chemicals are being relocated without the **Administrator** being informed

Stock Check Date:	5/12/2013	
Location:	894/136B	
Barcode باركود	Chemical المادة الكيميائية	Location الموقع (غرفة/خزانة)
aq00879826	Thiodiglycol bis(3-aminocrotonate)	701/16
aq00879823	Pinacolyl Alcohol	701/16
aq00879827	Trichloronitromethane	894/136B
aq00879822	Hydrogen Peroxide	701/15
aq00879830	Acetone	701/15
aq00879831	Chlorine	894/136B
aq00879832	3,3-Dimethyl-2-butanol	894/136B
aq00879839	2-propanol	894/138
aq00879840	H2O	894/138
AQ00879828	Argon	701/16
aq00879817	Ferric Chloride	701/16
aq00879818	Oxygen	894/136B
aq00879819	Acetone	701/16
aq00879820	Methanol	894/136B
AQ00879895	NOT FOUND	NOT FOUND
aq00879830	Acetone	701/15
aq00879831	Chlorine	894/136B
aq00879832	3,3-Dimethyl-2-butanol	894/136B
aq00879839	2-propanol	894/138
aq00879840	H2O	894/138
AQ00879828	Argon	701/16
aq00879817	Ferric Chloride	701/16

Quick View | Stock Check | View | Inventory

4) Click on the "**Inventory**" tab to for missing chemicals that were not scanned for this location.

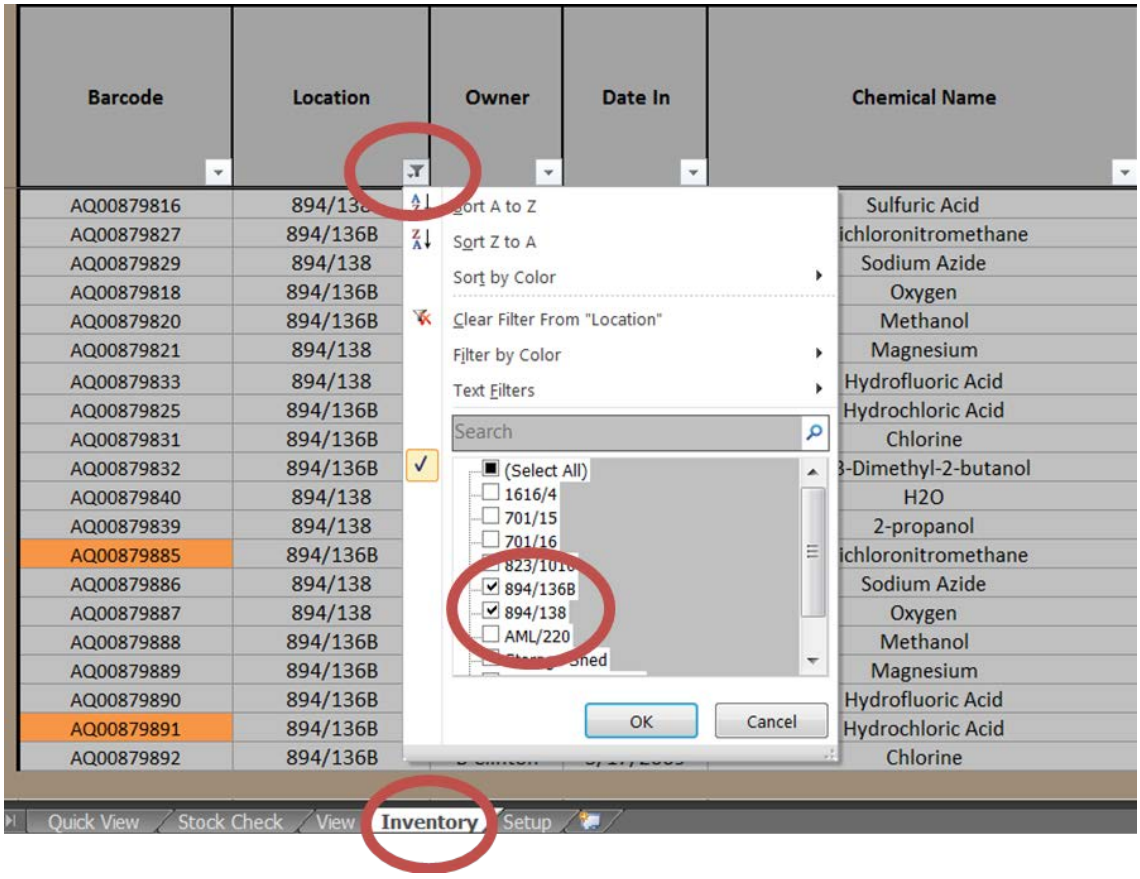
a. Right click on the drop down arrow located in the bottom right of the "**Location**" cell and search or type in the storage/laboratory location listed in the

Stock Check File (see the figure below). Example: 894/138B (for detailed information on how to search a location see "**Searching the Inventory**" in Chapter 3).

i. This view will list the current chemicals for only the location(s) selected in the "**Master Inventory**."

ii. NOTE: If chemicals have been relocated to this location without the **Administrator** being informed those chemicals will not be visible under this searched view.

b. If a chemical exists in the "**Master Inventory**" file that was not scanned during the Stock Check, the "**Barcode**" cell will be highlighted orange (see the figure below).



5) The steps above (1-5) can be repeated for all Stock Check files from each laboratory/storage location(s).

Chapter

4

Advanced Features

This section will provide an overview of some advanced features that are currently available with the CIMS software.

Inventory Reporting and Audits

Inventory reporting and audits should be performed on a regular basis. The schedule of reporting and audits is recommended to be included in your SOP (mentioned in Chapter 1).

Inventory Reporting

Inventory reporting can be used for any government or institution reporting requirements. Reporting requirements will involve a search for specific chemicals and a report of total quantities. Please check with your institution to determine which reporting requirements are necessary.

Example reporting requirements include: OPCW Chemical Weapons Convention (See definition for CWC), CFATS Chemicals of Interest (COI), or Chemicals of Concern (COC).

Inventory Audit

Inventory audits are an important part of maintaining an accurate account of your inventory. Inventory audits can be performed by using the "**Stock Check**" tab (see Chapter 3).

Networking

Networking the inventory software is not currently supported. For information and guidance, please contact chemsecurity@sandia.gov.

Modification of Software

Adding an MSDS

To add an MSDS to the search feature located on the "**Quick View**" tab simply follow the instructions below.

1. Obtain a .pdf version of the MSDS
2. Save the .pdf version in the **MSDS_Master file** folder. The file name must be the CAS# of the chemical identified in the MSDS (CAS#.pdf).

Additional modifications to the current software are not recommended. For information and guidance, please contact chemsecurity@sandia.gov.

Chapter

5

Appendix

I. Labeling Containers with Barcodes

Find a clean flat surface on the chemical container and attach the adhesive barcode label. For round chemical containers, try attaching the barcode label vertically, as the scanner may not be able to read the barcode due to curvature of the container:

Figure A-1: For round chemical containers, place the barcode vertically.

For very small chemical containers, it may be necessary to either (a) use a larger secondary container, plastic bag, etc. or (b) place the adhesive barcode onto a tag secured to the chemical container. Protect the adhesive barcodes and other chemical container labels from solvents or anything that might remove them or make them unreadable.

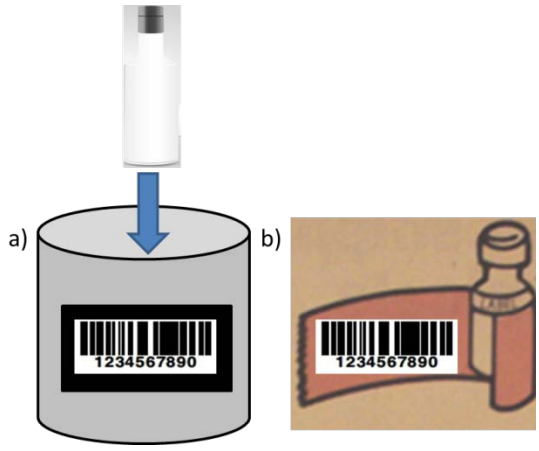


Figure A-2: For very small chemical containers, (a) use a larger secondary container, plastic bag, etc. or (b) place the adhesive barcode onto a tag secured to the chemical container.

II. Definitions

ACUTE TOXICITY

Acute toxicity refers to the adverse effects that occur following oral or dermal exposure to a single exposure to a substance, or multiple exposures within 24 hours, or an inhalation exposure of 4 hours. Acute toxicity values are expressed as (approximate) LD50 (oral, dermal) or LC50 (inhalation) values or as acute toxicity estimates (ATE). Material safety data sheets (MSDS) should always contain an indication of acute toxicity, if the information is available. Acute Toxicity includes five GHS categories, assigned on the basis of LD50 (oral, dermal) or LC50 (inhalation). Category 1 requires the least exposure to be lethal and Category 5 requires the most exposure to be lethal. The GHS symbol for acute toxicity (skull and crossbones) is shown on the "Inventory" tab.

ADMINISTRATOR MODE

The Administrator Mode allows access to all of the information in the inventory file and gives the Administrator control of the inventory (input of information and removal of items within the inventory). A password is required to have Administrator privileges. See Chapter 2.

ALERTS FIELD

The Alert Field highlights chemicals that are on the Chemical Weapons Convention lists (CWC), toxic, carcinogens, extremely hazardous, particularly hazardous and sabotage or theft target chemicals(see definitions for Carcinogen, CWC , Extremely Hazardous, Particularly Hazardous, Toxic, and Sabotage or Theft Target). See Chapter 3.

CARCINOGEN

Carcinogens are agents that can cause cancer. There are many potential routes of exposure for carcinogens, and workplace exposures are generally considered to occur at higher levels than for public exposures. Material safety data sheets (MSDS) should always contain an indication of carcinogenic potential, if the information is available. Chemicals flagged with this alert are listed under IARC 1A, 2A, or 2B. The IARC website should provide you with the most up-to-date list of chemical carcinogens. Carcinogens are not a GHS category, but they are included within the larger category of Health Hazards. There is no specific GHS symbol for carcinogens.

CAS

Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) Number also referred to as CAS Registry Number. This is a unique numeric identifier that can contain up to 10 digits assigned to one unique chemical substance and are separated into 3 groups by hyphens. The first part of the number, starting from the left, has 2 to 7 digits; the second part has 2 digits. The final part consists of a single check digit. The check digit is developed by a standard calculation and can be used to verify the CAS validity. Please see the CAS website for more information on the standard calculation and how to validate the CAS number.

All chemical substances registered with CAS will have a CAS Number assigned to them. The CAS Registry is the most authoritative collection of disclosed chemical substance information, containing more than 71 million organic and inorganic substances and 64 million sequences. A search of CAS numbers can be found at http://www.cas.org/ . See Chapter 3

CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC) LIST

"The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) aims to eliminate an entire category of weapons of mass destruction by prohibiting the development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, retention, transfer or use of chemical weapons by States Parties. States Parties, in turn, must take the steps necessary to enforce that prohibition in respect of persons (natural or legal) within their jurisdiction. All States Parties have agreed to chemically disarm by destroying any stockpiles of chemical weapons they may hold and any facilities which produced them, as well as any chemical weapons they abandoned on the territory of other States Parties in the past. States Parties have also agreed to create a verification regime for certain toxic chemicals and their precursors (listed in Schedules 1, 2 and 3 in the Annex on Chemicals to the CWC) in order to ensure that such chemicals are only used for purposes not prohibited." Therefore any chemical listed on the CWC List must be managed and controlled by all signatories to the CWC. Even for non-signatories, the chemicals on the list are important to track and secure. To find out more information about the CWC please visit http://www.opcw.org/chemical-weapons-convention/. If the website link is broken, conduct an internet search for "OPCW CWC".

For the most up to date list of guidelines for scheduled chemicals please see: http://www.opcw.org/chemical-weapons-convention/annex-on-chemicals/a-guidelines-for-schedules-of-chemicals/. This website address should remain correct. If issues arise conduct an internet search for "**OPCW CWC List**"

CIMS

A chemical inventory management system (CIMS) is a fundamental tool that aids in chemical storage, monitoring, and organization throughout the chemical life cycle. It is a system or program at a chemical facility that is used to track chemicals from procurement through disposal. See Chapter 1

COMPRESSED GAS

Compressed Gas is a GHS classification that indicates gases that are under pressure. The GHS symbol for compressed gas is shown on the "Inventory" tab.

CORROSIVE

Corrosive is a GHS classification and indicates: Skin Corrosion/Burns, Eye Damage, and Corrosive to Metals. The GHS symbol for corrosive is shown on the "**Inventory**" tab. A corrosive substance is one that will destroy and damage other substances with which it comes into contact. It may attack a great variety of materials, including metals and various organic compounds. For health purposes, we are concerned with chemical effects on living tissue and irreversible damage to the skin, eyes and mucous membranes.

EXPLOSIVE

Explosive is a GHS classification and indicates chemicals that are: Explosives, Self-Reactives, and/or Organic Peroxides. The GHS explosive (exploding) symbol is shown on the "**Inventory**" tab.

FLAMMABLE

Flammable is a GHS classification and indicates: Flammables, Pyrophoric, Self-Heating, Emits Flammable Gas, Self-Reactives, and/or Organic Peroxides. The GHS symbol for flammable (flame) is shown on the "**Inventory**" tab.

GENERAL USER MODE

When the CIMS is in the General User mode three tabs in the spreadsheet are available for view "**Quick View**," "**Stock Check**," and "**View**." A password is not required to view the inventory or view information about a specific chemical. See Chapter 2 for setup and detailed information.

GHS

The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals, or GHS, is an internationally agreed-upon system, created by the United Nations. It is designed to replace the many classification and labeling systems around the world by using consistent criteria for classification and labeling on a global level.

HEALTH HAZARD

Health hazard is a GHS classification and indicates chemicals that are: Carcinogen, Mutagenicity, Reproductive Toxicity, Respiratory Sensitizer, Target Organ Toxicity, and Aspiration Toxicity. The GHS symbol used for health hazard is shown on the "**Inventory**" tab.

IRRITANT

Irritant is a GHS classification and indicates chemicals that are: Irritant (skin and eye), Skin Sensitizer, Acute Toxicity, Narcotic Effects, Respiratory Tract Irritant, and Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory). The GHS symbol for irritant (exclamation mark) is shown on the "**Inventory**" tab.

MASTER INVENTORY FILE

The comprehensive chemical inventory Excel file which is saved to the computer and password protected by the Administrator. The Administrator has access to modify the inventory for all the chemicals in the institution under the "**Inventory**" tab. The General User does not have access to this file. See Chapter 2 for setup and detailed information.

MASTER INVENTORY WORKSHEET

The Excel worksheet tab "**Inventory**" in the Master Inventory file of the CIMS which contains the most up to date inventory list for the institution. Only the Administrator has access to view and modify the "**Inventory**" tab. The General User does not have access to this file, but can view the inventory through the "**View**" tab. See Chapter 2 for setup and detailed information.

MSDS

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)s, also known as Safety Data Sheet (SDS), are typically supplied by the chemical manufacturer and includes instructions for the safe use and potential hazards associated with a particular material or product. Specific product information is also included in the MSDS, such as physical data (melting point, boiling point, flash point, etc.), toxicity, health effects, first aid, reactivity, storage, disposal, protective equipment, and spill-handling procedures. *NOTE: for accurate information on a chemical, look for the most up-to-date SDS from the supplier or manufacturer.

NOTE FIELD

This field is available to add customized notes and additional alerts to the "**Inventory**" tab. Examples of notes may include compatibility, reactivity, expiration date, or analysis date. See Chapter 3

OXIDIZER

Oxidizer is a GHS classification and indicates chemicals that, while itself is not necessarily combustible, may (generally by yielding oxygen) cause or contribute to the combustion of other material. The GHS symbol for oxidizer (flame over a circle) is shown on the "**Inventory**" tab.

QUICK VIEW

The "**Quick View**" tab in the "**Master Inventory**" file or General User Mode of the CIMS allows the user to scan or type in a barcode number and obtain basic information on the chemical, including alerts, location, and MSDS. See Chapter 3

STOCK CHECK

The "**Stock Check**" tab in the "**Master Inventory**" file or General User Mode of the CIMS is used to perform an inventory audit in the laboratory. Scanning the **barcode**s on the chemical containers will generate a list of the chemicals and their barcodes that are used for inventory audit. Items highlighted in orange have not been accounted for during the inventory audit. Scanned codes that have no associated inventory fields will show "Not Found" next to the barcode after an inventory audit is complete. Inventory audits should be performed on a regular basis, at least once per year. See Chapter 3 for detailed information.

STORAGE GROUP

Storage Group designates the storage classification of compatible chemicals, as each group includes chemicals that will not react violently if mixed together. This system may classify storage groups independent of main hazard classes, to allow the number of Storage Groups to be as few as possible. The "Storage Group" field in the "Inventory" tab helps chemical users identify the proper groups of chemicals that can be safely stored together. A drop down list can be generated on the "Set Up" tab under "Storage Group". It is recommended to use the storage group classification published by Stanford University (developed for laboratory scale storage, and should not be routinely applied to non-laboratory storage situations) **Please also see note on page 14. More information about the chemical storage classification guidance from Stanford University's ChemTracker Storage System can be found at this website: https://www.stanford.edu/dept/EHS/prod/researchlab/chem/Chemicals_by_Storage_Group.pdf

STATE

The "State" field is used to indicate the physical state of matter (solid, liquid, gas) for the substance.

THEFT

Chemicals defined by the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) as Chemicals of Interest (COI), which are chemicals known to be targeted for sabotage or theft. These are "chemicals or materials, [that can be] mixed with readily available materials or easily converted into weapons using simple chemistry, equipment or techniques, [and] have the potential to create significant adverse consequences for human life or health." A complete list is the US Federal Regulation Title 6: Domestic Security Part 27. For the most up to date list, please see "Title 6: Domestic Security Part 27 Appendix A" at http://www.ecfr.gov/ or https://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/chemsec_appendixa-chemicalofinterestlist.pdf.

III. Acronyms

CAS - Chemical Abstract Services

CIMS - Chemical Inventory Management System

CFATS - Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards

COI - Chemical of Interest

COC - Chemical of Concern

CWC - Chemical Weapons Convention

DHS - Department of Homeland Security

GHS – Global Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals

MSDS - Material Safety Data Sheet

OPCW - Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration

SOP - Standard Operating Procedure

IV. Troubleshooting

Provided below is a small list of common problems encountered when using the CIMS software. If your issues is not listed in this section, please contact please chemsecurity@sandia.gov for additional guidance

Problem	Cause	Solution	Reference Section
MSDS does not automatically link with CAS #	1) CAS # is incorrect 2) MSDS not in the "MSDS folder" 3) MSDS Folder not properly linked to the "Master Inventory File" 4) Barcode not entered for entry line	1) Check the CAS # 2) Check the "MSDS Folder" 3) Check that the "Setup" tab properly links to the MSDS folder 4) Add Barcode #, chemical name, and CAS #	See Chapter 2 for setting up the "MSDS Folder"
Barcode number is not readable	1) Improper Barcode label position 2) Incompatible barcode symbology 3) Barcode is scratched or destroyed	1) Check that the barcode scanner is properly connected to the computer 2) Reposition the barcode 3) Replace with new, compatible, barcode label	• See chapter 2 for Barcode Label and Scanner requirements • See Chapter 4 for proper barcode application

Index

Administrator, 4, 16, 30, 40, 47
Alerts, 22, 47
CAS, 21, 47, 51, 52
CFATS, 44, 51
CIMS, 3, 4, 5, 7, 19, 36, 44, 48, 49, 51
COC, 51
COI, 44, 50, 51
CWC, 44, 47, 48, 51
DHS, 50, 51
Equipment, 7, 11
General User, 4, 16, 49
Hardware, 6
Installation, 7, 11
Inventory Audit, 4, 19, 44
MSDS, 10, 12, 24, 25, 36, 45, 49, 51, 52
OPCW, 44, 48, 51
OSHA, 51
Quick View, 4, 35, 49, 50
Reporting, 4, 44
Searching, 26, 29
SOP, 5, 44, 51
Stock Check, 4, 37, 38, 44, 49, 50